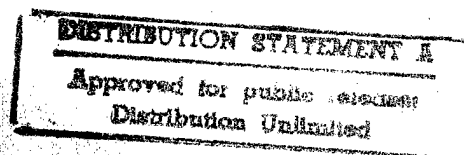


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13 JUNE 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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13 JUNE 1986

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PORTUGAL'S DECLINING INVOLVEMENT, INFLUENCE IN REGION NOTED

Economic Consequences

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 25 Apr 86 pp 54 R-56 R

[Article by Luis Marques: "Cooperation: Marking Time"]

[Text] "If everything continues as at present, there will come a time when the fact that we speak the same language will avail us nothing." This comment may seem excessively dramatic, but it sums up the opinion of a number of experts concerning the economic relations between Portugal and its former African colonies--relations which, in respect to trade, recorded the lowest relative value of the past 10 years.

Except for the activity of a few firms that have--in spite of everything--displayed a capacity for initiative and pragmatism, "the actions designed to implement cooperation are taking place in the total absence of any systematic complex of principles, objectives, instruments, and means--things which are essential to the definition and implementation of any policy," according to Jose Manuel Rolo, Gulbenkian Foundation treasurer and adviser to African governments. This expert also believes that the "absence of such a policy of cooperation" also applies to the defense of the Portuguese language; he regrets the existence of activities relating to the teaching of Portuguese that are sponsored by institutions of countries that do not even share our Latin origin. "Fortunately, there is 'A Bola,' he exclaims.

Trade relations between Portugal and those African countries whose official language is Portuguese have been characterized by a constant decrease in our imports, expressed in percentages; the same is true of our exports although in this case the decrease is relative, as can be seen from the accompanying set of figures.

In monetary terms, Portuguese imports declined from \$374 million in 1974 to \$56.2 million in 1984, while exports decreased from \$249.2 million to \$227.6 million in the same period. Portugal's share of the market in its former colonies declined from 20 percent 10 years ago to the current figure of 12.9 percent. To sum up: "In the past 10 years, not only have these countries decreased their relative importance as trade partners of Portugal, but Portugal has also lost ground in their markets," commented Antonio Silva of the Portuguese Foreign Trade Institute (ICEP) at the conference held at the Gulbenkian Foundation in May of last year.

Missed Opportunities

These figures reveal only a portion of the problems that affect economic relations between Portugal and Portuguese-speaking Africa. One of the more negative aspects of these trade relations is precisely the fact that a small number of products--almost all of which are consumer goods--account for more than 50 percent of Portugal's exports. This means that the volume of technology and services exported has been very small--a fact that is significant if we remember that almost the entire production apparatus existing today in these African countries was installed by the Portuguese.

Leite Araujo, who became the first president of the ICEP in 1982 when that entity superseded the Export Promotion Fund, believes it is "regrettable" that Portugal is not making use of its "advantage of possessing an intermediate technology that is perfectly adapted to the installed production apparatus, with which the Portuguese are, moreover, perfectly familiar."

"The interest in this type of collaboration," Leite Araujo contends, "is bilateral, because those African countries whose official language is Portuguese have imported technology that is not adapted to existing conditions, thereby establishing ties of dependency with respect to "know-how" that have put these countries at a disadvantage. It's just that Portugal has been unable to capitalize on this important opportunity."

"Wagering on the Future: The Spanish Example"

The conclusion reached by the experts contacted by EXPRESSO is that Portugal is not staking its claim on the scene. And positioning oneself on the scene is in fact the question, for what is at stake in Africa--at least in the economic sphere--is not the present but the future: it is the ability to participate in the conquest of an overall market that today represents a population of 353 million--a population which according to estimates should reach 700 million by the beginning of the year 2000.

This willingness to gamble on the future is the reason why many countries and firms are offering the Africans fabulous contracts (as for example time sales at 0.75 percent interest with 50 years to pay) which according to Leite Araujo "have nothing to do with cooperation but have a great deal to do with political strategy." In this context of very intense competition at a high level of aggressiveness, imagination would appear to be a suitable weapon for combating the "law of the survival of the fittest." The Spaniards, for example, are operating with increasing success in the former Portuguese colonies, thanks to a unified strategy adopted by the government entities and the private companies and in which a leading role has been played by FACOEX, a semigovernmental enterprise that operates in the area of barter trade, which is a system increasingly employed by countries that have difficulty paying with foreign exchange.

This is the case in Angola, where--in addition to Spain--Brazil, France, Great Britain, and even Italy and Austria are involved in a growing number of projects and agreements relating to petroleum, the metalworking industry, the food industry, construction, textiles, and the export of wines, as well as cooperation in

the cultural and recreational sphere (television, motion pictures, education)-- areas in which Madrid is already quite influential.

"Wagering on the Future" also means being aware of the real difficulties involved in negotiating with countries whose production apparatus is partially paralyzed and which are experiencing an almost generalized economic crisis, involving problems in respect to payments and so forth. More than an obstacle, however--still according to Leite Araujo--these difficulties constitute an incentive, "because," he says, "whoever makes use of the current difficulties to get in on the ground floor will remain on the scene into the future, at which time these countries will reveal the enormous economic potential that they possess."

Difficulties Do Not Explain Everything

"However paradoxical it may seem," Antonio Silva adds, "the present-day economic, political, and financial realities of those African countries whose official language is Portuguese are not well understood by us."

This lack of information also exists in connection with the projects financed by international entities--projects which, as a general rule, Portuguese firms learn about only when they are contacted by foreign firms and asked to serve as subcontractors because of their familiarity with the territory.

Can it be that the often-cited financial difficulties with which Portugal has struggled in recent years are responsible for this ignorance of present-day African reality?

"These difficulties," Leite Araujo answers, "explain part of the problem but do not explain everything. For example, they do not explain why Portugal is systematically excluded from competitive bidding financed by international lending institutions, nor do they explain why our country does not have an embassy in the Ivory Coast, where the African Development Bank has its headquarters and through which much of this competitive bidding and funding is routed."

Jose Manuel Rolo adds, for his part: "The relative value of the budgetary allocations destined for Portuguese cooperation with the countries of Africa--even taking everything into account--is the lowest among all those European countries that maintain significant relations of cooperation with countries of the so-called Third World."

Between 1979 and 1984 the expenses borne by the Economic Cooperation Institute totaled on the average only 228,000 contos per year. Another form of financing has been the opening of lines of credit, the accumulated value of which is currently 70 million contos. Government-to-government loans total almost 2 million contos. According to Jose Manuel Rolo, the use of lines of credit--the most widely employed form of financing--"appears to have reached its limit." The alternative? "A system of financing," he ventures unhesitatingly, "that is not made so contingent on the commercial prospects for cooperation."

Incoherent and Unprofitable

"Indecisiveness" and "disjointedness" are accordingly the two words that--according to the experts whom we have quoted--explain the problems that exist with respect to Portuguese cooperation with its former African colonies. Everything is taking place as if our country, as a result of the colonial trauma, feels obliged to "do something," but to do it incoherently. "This situation," Jose Manuel Rolo emphasizes, "is accurately reflected in the fact that Portugal does not, at the present moment, even have a basic law governing cooperation."

And this situation leads--still according to the same expert--to the "absence of a single instrumentality of coordination that could permanently interpret the philosophy and policy of cooperation and that would be endowed with ample authority and vast resources."

Let us look at the picture more closely. Portugal has four entities--in different ministries--that have jurisdiction to deal with the subject of cooperation: in short, what it has is a "disjointedness" and "ambiguity" in the sphere of foreign policy which, for example, caused Portuguese firms in 1985 to lose \$200 million worth of contracts in Angola (something like 32 million contos)!

In conclusion: The absence of "political sensitivity" on Portugal's part in its treatment of the African questions has obvious (and perhaps irreversible?) economic implications. One businessman who has projects under way in the former colonies told us this significant episode: "I was in Africa recently to take care of some business for my company. I was invited by our embassy to attend several events of a political nature. When I told the ambassador that I would like to present our project to him, he answered that he would phone me within the next few days. I'm still waiting."

Principal Exports to Africa

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 25 Apr 86 p 55 R

[Article by Luis Marques: "Top Ten Exports to Africa"]

[Text] PETROGAL is the largest Portuguese exporter to Africa; its sales volume is in excess of 305 million contos, with the former Portuguese colonies accounting for a large part of this total. It is followed in order by the EDP (Portuguese Electric Power Company), 135 million contos; TAP [Portuguese Airlines], 82 million; CTT/TLP [General Administration of Post Offices, Telegraphs, and Telephones/Telephone Workers of Lisbon and Porto], 46 million; PORTUCEL, 44 million; National Steel, 26 million; Sugarloaf Supermarkets, 15 million; Manuel Goncalves Textiles, 10 million; and Riopelle Textiles, 7 million. [Total of nine as published]

This list refers to Portuguese companies that export to Africa, including those countries whose official language is Portuguese. The list does not cover non-traditional exports and therefore does not include the construction companies, which have operated in the former Portuguese colonies with considerable success. It should also be mentioned that a significant number of the aforesaid companies

maintain relations with the former Portuguese Africa, as a result of agreements extending aid to subsidiary companies that have survived decolonization. In practice--as we have noted elsewhere--Portuguese exports are concentrated in the category of consumer goods. Lastly, it should be mentioned that the PCP [Portuguese Communist Party] also is involved in this trade, for according to inside information the PCP controls at least two companies that perform services in the new African states.

Fewer Diplomatic Contacts

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 25 Apr 86 pp 54 R-55 R

[Article by J. Henriques Coimbra: "Diplomatic Relations: A Capital Squandered"]

[Text] Portugal shows itself today to be oriented much more toward Europe (or even toward lands beyond the Atlantic, as was seen recently in statements made by Cavaco Silva in the Federal Republic of Germany) than toward those countries of Africa that are its former colonies. Interestingly enough, it is precisely the Spaniards who are already making unusual diplomatic incursions into the Black Continent, as for example the trip made to Luanda by the Spanish foreign minister and concerning which the RTP [Portuguese Radio-Television System] has spoken to us in detail, exploiting to the fullest a study publicized by the TVE [Spanish Television].

There is an increasing loss of confidence in the ties which--despite everything--can unite Portuguese and Africans, and prospects are fading that Lisbon will even be able to serve as a bridge for other European countries to "enter" Africa and, in particular, to "enter" those countries whose official language is Portuguese. Even 7 years ago, when Ramalho Eanes made an official visit to Italy, it was frequently said that Rome could use Portugal's good relations with certain African countries to establish new contacts with Africa.

Intentional Lack of Interest?

Today, however--despite certain punctilious declarations of friendship and even of fraternity--it is generally believed that Lisbon is allowing itself to be overtaken, and one cannot rule out the possibility that it is doing so intentionally.

One of the points of view of the Lisbon government is probably that there would not be, at the present time, any particular advantages to be derived from Portugal's economic relationship with any of its former colonies in Africa. A Portuguese source said a few days ago that of all the former colonies Angola is the one that to date has been the "best pay"--in other words, that has settled its accounts with rigorous promptness--but added that the drop in the price of petroleum would certainly alter this comfortable situation, with the result that in order to avoid accumulating indebtedness, Luanda would begin to buy less. As for Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea, and Cape Verde, everything indicates that Portugal would prefer to "wait and see" and that the situation with respect to relations should remain "lukewarm," to the extent that the difficulties of these countries themselves will permit it.

Taking refuge behind the shield of its own shortages, Lisbon will, moreover, try above all else not to create difficulties for the bilateral relationships; but it should be noted that the private sector is attempting to act with very obvious aggressiveness, expressed primarily in the training of cadres of technicians, on the one hand, and entrepreneurs who desire to play a dynamic role in the territories of the former colonies while relying exclusively on their own resources.

Jose Brito, Cape Verdean secretary of state for cooperation and planning, made the following statement less than a year ago concerning his country's relations with Portugal: "There are no concrete mechanisms to give meaning to Portuguese-Cape Verdean cooperation. The political changes in Portugal have--by the mere fact of their existence--left us at times without anyone to talk to. I'm not saying that there is no policy of cooperation, but sometimes that would appear to be the case."

Normalization Postponed

In the case of Mozambique--another example--a similar problem is posed, except for the curious fact that the relationship with Lisbon has been better when the government has not been one of the Left, and that in particular there have been difficulties with administrations that are preponderantly socialist.

The two large countries--Angola and Mozambique--are faced with other problems, namely those that relate to the propaganda nuclei of those rebels who have installed themselves in Lisbon and are using the Portuguese capital not merely to issue press releases but also to solicit support from the large number of former residents now residing in Portugal. Luanda and Maputo are intolerant of Portugal's complaisant attitude, and Lisbon has taken refuge in a philosophy that is technically unassailable, to wit: Portuguese citizens are able freely to inform themselves and to be informed; those foreign nationals who do likewise but in the process show disrespect for the hospitality that has been accorded them will be subject to appropriate measures.

Complete normalization of relations with Luanda and Maputo--insofar as can be foreseen--will not occur within the next few years. Could Portugal perhaps be hoping that in the meantime some things might also be clarified in Angola and Mozambique?

It will be difficult to hope, and painful: cooperation is stagnating, diplomatic relations are becoming increasingly delicate, and many other Western countries will know how to insinuate themselves and consolidate a presence that is economically advantageous and culturally seductive for all parties. Witness the example of France, which has consolidated its profitable influence in Guinea-Bissau, a country surrounded by French-speaking nations that France has never abandoned.

Ten years after the first of its African colonies attained independence, Portugal can still avail itself of the influence of the language, which is one of the few vestiges of unity that remain in some of these new countries. It would be imprudent, however, to think that this influence is going to last forever: in the case of Mozambique especially, there are English-speaking countries on its

borders that already enjoy considerable influence within the country--an influence that tends to intensify in the measure that support for the Portuguese language declines.

If Portugal and its former colonies continue on their present course, it will not be long until Lisbon finally loses everything of a seemingly lasting character that it left behind after a 400-year presence in Africa.

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ANGOLA

PAPER PROVIDES SURVEY ON NATION'S ECONOMY

Lisbon AFRICA HOJE in Portuguese Mar 86 pp 12-15

[Text] In spite of its potential wealth, Angola today is experiencing a critical economic crisis, due in part to the war. The rapprochement with Portugal, which knows the land well, may to some extent alleviate shortages and provide for the needs of the Angolan people.

Angola today is engaged in a desperate struggle for economic development, a victim not only of the caprices of the international marketplace, particularly plummeting oil prices, but also of the war that is devastating the country, exhausting its resources and keeping the country in virtual slavery to its needs.

In fact, the economic colossus predicted in colonial times and immediately following independence barely exists today, in spite of efforts by the Luanda Government directed toward the competent and efficient use of all resources and satisfaction of the people's basic needs.

The war situation, which Angola is waging inside its own borders against Jonas Savimbi's UNITA guerrillas, who now enjoy the express support of the United States, is further aggravated by the ever-threatening presence of South African troops, who regularly invade the south, almost at will, in search and destroy missions against bases run by SWAPO, which is fighting for the independence of neighboring Namibia.

The undeniable fact that UNITA has great mobility and a firm base of support due to tribal loyalties, which are strong in many African countries, has forced Luanda to resort to "internationalist" aid from Cuba and Eastern European countries which, it must be realistically admitted, are not totally disinterested.

In concrete terms, military outlays in the revised 1985 budget cost Luanda more than \$1.1, i.e., 36 percent of the entire budget.

The damage inflicted by guerrilla activities is enormous, considering the cost of the disruption and repair of the Benguela Railway, which had bled some \$50 million from its budget by the end of November, 1984. To this must be added a decline in revenue, since approximately 80 percent of the railway's preindependence income was earned by annually moving 2.5 million tons of goods originating in Zaire and Zambia.

Also, diamond prospecting has virtually come to a standstill for security reasons (2.4 million karats were mined in 1974 vs 0.9 million in 1984) and the iron ore mines were shut down in 1975 (6.1 million tons mined in 1973). Livestock raising also suffered losses due to the war, especially in 1975-76, in addition to the consequences of the 1981 drought in the southwestern provinces (3.25 million head of beef, 800,000 goats and 400,000 hogs in 1984). Finally, in the macroagricultural sector, the sugar and coffee situation became catastrophic.

Angola was formerly a sugar exporter, but is now a large importer, having seen its production fall from 80,000 tons in 1972-74 to 27,000 tons in 1980-81.

Cuban Sugar Imported

In 1985, Angola was forced to import 77,800 tons of sugar from Cuba to meet its own domestic and re-sale needs.

As for coffee, which had become the chief export crop, making Angola the world's fourth-largest exporter in 1973, it is reported that the 3.5-million-sack crop prior to independence fell to 200,000 sacks in 1984-85.

In addition, low coffee prices on the free market have been the rule in recent years, and Angolan exports reflect this fact (\$163.8 million earned in 1980 vs \$79.8 million earned in 1984), in spite of favorable prices paid by the East bloc, especially the German Democratic Republic, which accounted for 61 percent of coffee exports.

To all this must be added what is perhaps the most negative factor of all: the flight of the half million whites who abandoned farms, plantations and large- and small-scale businesses, depriving the country of technicians, professionals and businessmen and paralyzing key sectors of the Angolan economy. The only success has been in the area of petroleum which, after a temporary decline, saw full recovery with a calculated production of 230,000 barrels per day in mid 1985 vs 211,000 in 1984 and 178,900 in 1983.

A new law on foreign investment enacted in 1979 contributed to this recovery and was responsible for the return of international capital, which was of course concentrated in the petroleum industry.

However, Luanda's hopes of achieving a favorable balance of payments for the first time in years, based on petroleum revenues, may turn to disappointment because of the sharp drop in petroleum prices recently.

Be this as it may, the petroleum sector at present is expanding considerably, with four foreign companies now operating: Gulf Cabgoc is the largest, producing about 165,000 barrels a day in 1984. Its fields are all located on the continental shelf off Cabinda, where Gulf began exploring in 1960, striking oil in 1966 and bringing in production in 1968.

Increased production is largely due to the Takula Field, discovered in 1980; Petrofina, through Fina Petroleo de Angola, is the operator in all the onshore

fields in partnership with Sonangol and Texaco in the Zaire Basin, and with Sonangol in the Cuanza Basin; Texaco, with a minority interest in onshore production, has brought in production on Block Two offshore; and Elf Aquitaine, which brought production on stream on Block Three in February of 1985.

Since 1981 exploration has also been scheduled on four more offshore blocks: Block One, awarded in March 1982 to AGIP (50 percent), Elf (25 percent), Petrogal, a Portuguese company (10 percent), Naftgas (7.5 percent, and INA Naftaplin (7.5 percent). On this block, which covers 4,000 sq km, a new petroleum reservoir was discovered in February of last year 23 miles offshore south of the Zaire River, at a depth of 50 meters.

Block Four, awarded in 1984 to Braspetro (35 percent), Petrofina (35 percent), Sonangol (20 percent), and British Petroleum (10 percent), all of which will finance a \$100 million exploration project calling for at least nine wildcats.

Block Six, awarded to Total (50 percent), Union Texas (25 percent), and Deminex (25 percent), a West German company.

Block Nine, in which Cities Service (50 percent) and Marathon (50 percent) have invested \$105 million since May 1981.

Seven of the 13 blocks created in 1978 remain to be awarded.

Struggle for a Better Future

"Actions must match words" was the key phrase in the speech delivered by President Eduardo dos Santos at 1 May Square in Luanda on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola. This is to say that the plans approved by the MPLA-PT must be followed without modification by all sectors of the government in order to push the country's development and improve the people's welfare in spite of the defense effort, and this must be done through greater discipline in labor and a campaign against practices incompatible with the people's interests.

The warning was clear. But in addition to all the plans, Luanda must become more pragmatic in its international behavior if it wants to meet the goals it has set.

This fact is now being understood by the Angolan Government, which has even made some overtures to the United States in an effort to reverse the cycle of a subsistence economy, which it has been virtually forced to follow.

Thus, in addition to developing the petroleum industry with Western investment, Luanda is considering international cooperation in the development of the most diverse sectors, from diamond mining to manufacturing and hydro-electric power plants.

In agriculture, the government's program involves greater emphasis on private initiative and a redistribution of arable state land in order to make this land easier to manage.

Grain production has never attained pre-independence levels, and this is not only due to the flight of foreign settlers, the majority of whom were Portuguese, but also to poor management and unfavorable weather in recent years. Thus the average crop of 547,000 tons in 1974-76 fell to 335,000 tons in 1984, and according to FAO, the grain shortfall will be 300,000 tons in 1984-85. Of this, 217,000 tons will have to be obtained through imports and the remaining 83,000 tons through food aid.

In January, Bradford Morse, administrator of the UN Development Agency, reported that Angola, Mozambique, the Cape Verde Islands, Sudan, Ethiopia and Botswana will receive almost all (over 80 percent) of emergency food aid earmarked for Africa in 1986.

In the mining sector, plans have been announced to resume prospecting for diamonds, particularly with the participation of the Sociedade Portuguesa de Investimentos and iron ore under Cassinga projects written by Austromineral, a Voest-Alpine subsidiary. Prospecting will also be resumed for Kindonakasi phosphate in Zaire Province by Fosfang, a state-owned company set up for this purpose in 1980. Bulgareomina, a Bulgarian firm, which has begun producing 200 million tons of high-quality phosphates in this province, has been in operation since 1982.

But Angola has much more mineral wealth, such as hematite and manganese, to mention only these two minerals, in addition to other assets, such as tourism and hydroelectric power, which could be brought into play if the political situation were normalized.

Since Angola continues doing business primarily with the West, in spite of its political links with the East bloc, it is only natural that Luanda should accept initiatives from the so-called capitalist world in order to realize its development plans.

It is reported that the United States is the principal buyer of Angolan products, importing a total of \$1.01 billion CIF in 1984, mainly oil. The Bahamas, Brazil, the United Kingdom and Spain also purchased oil.

In imports, Portugal continues in first place in spite of erratic relations between Lisbon and Luanda, which have mainly revolved around UNITA's alleged activities in the Portuguese capital.

But the list of potential suppliers is becoming larger and larger, sufficing it to mention the United States, France, Spain, the Netherlands, and Sweden, who are also making development aid offers. Portugal must therefore assume a more aggressive attitude toward Angola on the governmental level as well as in private initiatives, if it wants to maintain its position which, after all, is in its own interest.

The participation of some 20 French companies in technical and consulting trips to discuss industrial rehabilitation and maintenance in Luanda from 1 March through 8 March 1986, is indicative of international interest in Angolan potential. The French Foreign Trade Center and French Economic Expansion Services also took part in these visits.

The first-priority sectors studied were the food and agriculture industry, the construction and construction materials industry, surface transportation equipment, textile industry, and the organization and management of businesses.

France is also represented in Angola in construction projects (Dumez Afrique) and food products (Ipitrade, Sopad, etc), in addition, of course, to petroleum production.

Spain is also striving to improve its presence in Angola. In February of 1986 Emex signed a \$7.5 million contract to build the Luanda School of Medicine and improve commercial relations (imports were \$21 million and exports were \$10 million in the first half of 1985).

Angola and Portugal: Developing Common Interests

It was with a combination of anxiety and prudent hope that Luanda attended the inauguration of the new Portuguese Government headed by Cavaco Silva, a Social Democrat.

As a matter of fact, the Social Democrats have been advocating closer relations on all levels with Luanda for some time, following the Luso-Angolan chill of 1983-85. They even stated willingness to restrict UNITA activities in Portugal.

The presence in Luanda of Portuguese Foreign Trade Minister Pires de Miranda at the 10th anniversary celebrations of Angolan independence and Pedro Van Dunem's stay in Lisbon since January 1986 is indicative of a mutual desire to improve relations.

Both visits reaffirmed the two governments' intention to develop mutual relations, particularly through Portugal's participation in some of the main undertakings in this West African country.

During Van Dunem's visit, Portugal's eventual resumption of petroleum exploration in Block Four and other areas on the Angolan continental shelf were discussed in addition to participation in a Portuguese consortium to raise the height of the Cambambe Dam, which was suspended under the previous government of Mario Soares for political reasons.

Earlier, President Eduardo dos Santos, in a meeting with Pires de Miranda had expressed his desire to revive the Joint Luso-Angolan Commission, which has not met since 1982, to develop cooperation and commercial exchanges.

It should be remembered that Portuguese exports to Angola amounted to 26 million contos in 1985, which indicates stagnation in relations between these two countries.

The favorable attitude now prevailing between the two countries was immediately reflected in some initiatives, especially in the service field.

Thus in February of 1986, specialists from the Tourism and Innkeepers Training Institute of Portugal began giving classes in Luanda on hotel management, personnel motivation and secretarial skills.

Innkeeping schools in Luanda, Lubango and Huambo received assistance from Portugal, and on a private level, Fernando Barata, a Portuguese businessman, also expressed interest in the Angolan market, submitting a proposal for professional training and hotel management.

Portugal Submits Cunene Projects

In the following month, as Van Dunem extended his visit, Portugal submitted a series of projects to harness hydroelectric power in the Cunene River Basin, which Angola intends to implement.

Specifically, this series of plans includes dozens of projects such as irrigation, agricultural and livestock experiments, and the construction of various dams, the largest of which is the Gove Dam.

Fourteen of the dams will harness hydroelectric power, five will provide water for irrigation, and three water for livestock.

In Paris, Pedro Van Dunem met with the Chairman of the Board of Banco Portuguese do Atlantico, to improve economic relations between Portugal and Angola. In addition, this bank will soon open an office in Luanda, where it is already conducting business through its affiliate, Banco Comercial de Angola, now Banco Popular de Angola (BPA).

The BPA plans to support Luso-Angolan exchanges through the Specialized Study and Service Office in addition to promoting activities of the group's companies in the areas of investments and services.

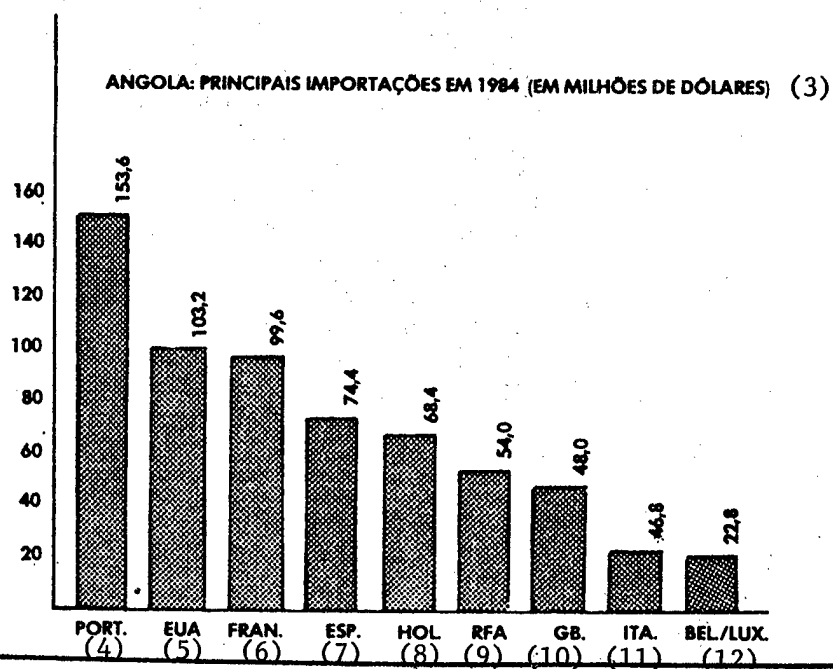
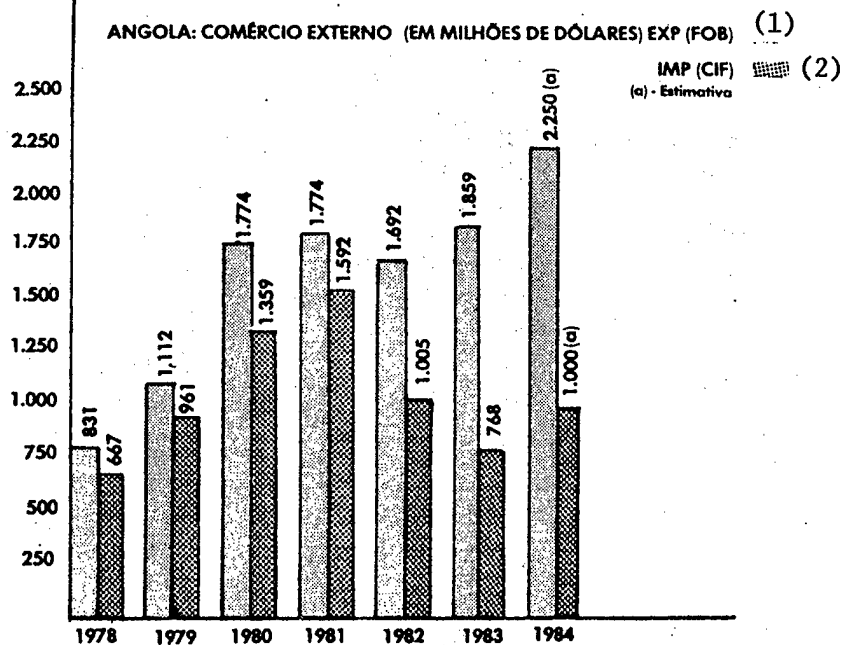
As can be seen from the foregoing, the first 2 months of 1986 saw a number of Luso-Angolan initiatives and contacts in very diverse areas, on both the private and the official level, which will lead to higher hopes for productive mutual cooperation.

Minister Pires de Miranda was right when he said of private Portuguese businessmen that "they should be more aggressive and take risks."

ANGOLA -- STATISTICAL DATA

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

Population: 8,300,000 (1984)
 Population Density: 15.2 per sq mi
 Ethnic Groups: 38% Ovimbundu, 23% Kimbundu, 13% Bakongo
 Language: Portuguese (official) and various Bantu dialects
 Religion: 68% Catholic, 20% Protestant, remainder traditionalist
 Geography: Area: 1,246,700 sq km
 Location: West Africa, bordering Zaire, Zambia, Namibia (clockwise from North), with 1,600 km of Atlantic coastline
 Capital: Luanda (1982 population 1.2 million)
 Economy: Industries: Petroleum, diamonds, iron ore, manganese, alcohol, textiles, palm oil, fishing.
 Agriculture: Cotton, coffee, sugar cane, tobacco, corn, sisal, bananas
 Arable land: 2%
 Meat production: 51,000 metric tons of beef (1980), 13,000 metric tons of pork (1980); 168,114 metric tons of fish (1983)
 Financial: Currency: Kwanza (29.92 to the dollar November 1985)
 GNP: \$7.6 billion (1982)
 1976 per capita income: \$500
 FOB Exports: \$1.859 billion (1983); \$1.692 billion (1982)
 CIF Imports: \$768 million (1983); \$1.005 billion (1982)
 Principal Trading Partners:
 Exports: USA: \$1.010 billion (1984)
 Bahamas and United Kingdom: \$159 million
 Imports: Portugal: \$154 million (1984)
 USA: \$103 million
 France: 100 million
 Foreign Debt: (1984) \$2.279 billion



1. Angolan Foreign Trade: FOB Exports in Millions of Dollars
2. CIF Imports
(a) Estimated
3. Angola: Principal 1984 Imports in Millions of Dollars
4. Portugal
5. USA
6. France
7. Spain
8. The Netherlands
9. West Germany
10. Great Britain
11. Italy
12. Belgium/Luxembourg

8844/12232

CSO: 3442/204

ANGOLA

PAPER REPORTS ON EXPANDING COOPERATION WITH SPAIN

Lisbon AFRICA HOJE in Portuguese Mar 86 p 36

[Text] Spain is beginning to fill the vacuum in the areas normally reserved for Portuguese cooperation with Portuguese-speaking African countries. This past February, Fernando Ordonez, Spanish minister of foreign trade, visited Senegal, the Ivory Coast, and Angola (see "Letter from Madrid" by Manuel Lopes in this issue), a trip reflecting growing Spanish interest in Africa, where it once had two colonies (Equatorial Guinea and Sahara). Upon his return to Madrid, Ordonez announced the imminent visit of King Juan Carlos to Luanda, and he also announced unconditional Spanish support for Angolan positions condemning apartheid and refusing to recognize UNITA in any way.

A general cooperative agreement already exists between the two countries and is slated to be strengthened at the next meeting of the Joint Commission. Angola has requested greater cooperation with Spain, especially in the areas of technology, culture and health.

Recently the balance of trade has been 4.5:1 in favor of Angola, but Madrid wants a more equitable balance. Thus additional loans may be approved to finance Spanish exports. In recent years Spain has extended some \$200 million in loans to Luanda.

In the area of oil, where low prices are plunging Angola into a serious economic crisis, Angola has just awarded Hispanoil, the Spanish state-owned oil company, the right to explore for oil on Block 5 off central Angola. In addition, Madrid has proposed that Angola award Hispanoil rights to prospect for oil on Block 3, which was recently abandoned by Mobil Oil, a North American Company (see Economy and Business--Angola: A Potential Economic Giant).

8844/12232

CSO: 3442/204

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH SWEDEN--In the past, Angola bought \$80 million worth of Swedish products. Swedish exports to Angola have been increasing and include transportation equipment (automobiles, pickups, and automotive parts) and construction equipment. Sweden has bought virtually nothing from Angola, but hopes to buy oil. [Text] [Lisbon AFRICA HOJE in Portuguese Mar 86 p 36] 8844/12232

EEC AID--The EEC will earmark 95 million ECU (about \$1 billion) under the Lome III Convention. Following the entry of Angola and Mozambique, Lome III will make possible the first EEC agreement with a region represented by the Coordination Conference on the Development of Southern Africa, with first priority being given to the Transportation and Communications Sector (ports of Beira and Dar-es-Salaam) and guaranteed regional food supplies. [Text] [Lisbon AFRICA HOJE in Portuguese Mar 86 p 36] 8844/12232

CSO: 3442/204

ETHIOPIA

WATER TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE NEARS COMPLETION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Apr 86 p 86

[Text] A more than seven million birr building complex for construction training, built at the General Wingate School by the Ministry of Education with Soviet cooperation became operational yesterday.

The complex, the first of its kind in the country and built at a cost of 7,035,000 birr, under the Ethio-Soviet cooperation agreement, was inaugurated by Comrade Addis Tedla, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Deputy Chairman of the National Committee for Central Planning (NCCP).

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Bililign Mandefro, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Education, said that the training complex built, through the assistance of the party, government and people of the Soviet Union has a vital role to play in the effort under way to gradually extricate the country from backwardness and to improve the livelihood of the people.

Comrade Bilign pointed out that contributions of a total of 35,000,000 birr was raised for the construction of this training centre and six technical and vocational centres built earlier in Sidamo, Gojjam, Hararghe and Shoa regions. Around 17 million birr of the total was contributed by the USSR.

Comrade Bililgn said that in areas where there are no such establishments to date, particularly in regions suitable for agricultural activities, there is a plan to set up training centres for agriculture, mechanical and civil engineering, irrigation and science botanical research.

The Soviet Union has given the new training centre machines worth five million birr and the Ministry of Education and the General Wingate School have raised 1.5 million birr and 535,000 birr respectively to equip the centre. Comrade V. Konkin, First Vice Chairman of the Soviet Union Technical and Vocational Education Government Committee, director of the school, Ethiopian and Soviet teachers at the school and a representative of the school spoke about the effort made to construct the centre and its internal facilities.

Comrade Addis later inspected the complex which comprises six section, 24 workshops and 21 classrooms.

ETHIOPIA

CONSTRUCTION TRAINING COMPLEX INAUGURATED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Apr 86 pp 1, 6

[Text]

ARBA MINCH (ENA) — Ninety per cent of the work on the Arba Minch Water Technology Institute here, the first of its kind in the country, has been completed.

Comrade Kassaye Degefu, the project engineer, pointed out that the construction of facilities for the institute was began two years ago under the directive of the Revolutionary Leader. The facilities include residential quarters for 18 families, administrative quarters, a student dormitory, a hydro-electric laboratory, workshops, transformer and national meteorological rooms. The institute covers an area of 10,530 square metres.

Comrade Kassaye also reported that work of the Arba Minch Teacher Training Institute under construction here is 65 per cent completed.

Comrade Kasahun Tafesse, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the Gamo Gofa region WPE Committee, visited the two institutes under construction Friday. He urged engineers and workers deployed on the two projects to complete the rest of work with the minimum of delay. Comrade Kasahun and other officials also visited Friday crocodile breeding site in the area.

ETHIOPIA

PROGRESS OF VILLAGIZATION, REHABILITATION PROJECTS NOTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] (ENA) — The rehabilitation and villagization programmes devised by the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE are being satisfactorily implemented across the country.

This was stated by members of the team headed by Comrade Legesse Asfaw, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC of the WPE, who arrived Saturday in the capital after touring villagization sites and rehabilitation centres in Gondar, Gojjam and Wollega regions as well as in Gambella province.

Members of the team reported that wide-ranging activities are under way wherever drought victims are being rehabilitated in areas as diverse as agriculture and basic social services and that people in these communities are improving their lot. Programmes aimed at helping make the beneficiaries of the rehabilitation programme self-reliant through the use of clearing and agricultural machinery imported at great foreign exchange cost have been 70-80 per cent implemented, it was pointed out.

Team members also reported that they were impressed by the work done by experts deployed at the rehabilitation and villagization sites and the

development activities are diversified although largely concentrated on the agricultural sector. The services of the second round vanguard cadres were also commended.

It was also revealed that the beneficiaries of the programme are organized into peasants, youth and women's associations and that the campaign to eradicate illiteracy from the area visited is well under way.

The team also appreciated the training given to the competition in the fields of agriculture, water development and basic home-economics and primary health care as a good beginning for their active participation in the process of the founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

The team also observed that the various development activities launched in the various rehabilitation sites are intended to change for the better the lives of compatriots there.

The team headed by Comrade Legesse observed during its visit to the Gojjam region the involvement of peasants in the selection of sites and the construction of dwelling units as well as their willingness to regroup themselves.

The team encouraged local party and government officials and heads of

mass organizations deployed in the area for their praiseworthy activities in the implementation of the villagization programme.

The team headed by Comrade Legesse Anaw included Comrade Fasika Sidelil, Alternate Political Bureau member and Secretary of the CC of the WPE, Comrade Kassa Gebre, Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Construction.

/13104

CSO: 3400/1761

LIBERIA

PRIVATE SCHOOLS REASSURED OF GOVERNMENT PROTECTION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 28 Apr 86 pp 1, 4

[Text]

The Government of Liberia has assured full protection for private and public schools operating in the country, and called on authorities of those schools to continue normal activities without fear of molestation.

The government said it was aware of the rumors and threats circulating in the society about possible damages to be done to schools which have resumed normal operation, and warned that any individual or groups who are not students of said schools but found loitering around them would be appre-

hended and dealt with in keeping with law, an Executive Mansion release said Friday.

In this connection, the Ministry of Justice has been directed to ensure that all schools are fully protected.

It can be recalled that since the Manly Commission submitted its report to the President and government announced that schools should resume normal operation, some institutions have been skeptical about opening for fear of molestation, the release added.

/13104
CSO: 3400/1806

LIBERIA

INDIAN COMMUNITY PRAISED FOR BUSINESS ROLE

Monrovia DAILY STAR in English 28 Apr 86 pp 7, 8

[Article by Ignatius Roberts]

[Text] The Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Hon. Edwin J. Taye, has praised the Indian Community in Liberia for being law-abiding and excellent businessmen in the country.

He said that Indians, like other foreign residents in Liberia, have always identified themselves with the Liberian citizens.

Hon. Taye made the statement over the weekend at the North Beach Club on Bushrod Island, where he was honored as "Commissioner of the Year" by the Indian Community in Liberia.

Commissioner Taye said that the manner in which the Indians were

conducting themselves in Liberia had exemplified the cordial relationship between the two countries.

He said that although the current economic situation in the country was very cloudy, but with the determination of all the business communities, there are prospects for economic recovery in the future.

He said that the economic recovery of this nation could be hastened if both the private and the public sectors could closely work together to design positive means and measures aimed at economic survival.

According to him, for the success of the business community, the government of

Liberia has assured businesses in the country of maximum security protection, as they go about doing their business.

He noted that the Liberian government will continue to maintain its commitment to sustaining business in the country.

He said that there was no records tracing any involvement of the Indians in the violation of the country's regulations governing resident aliens.

Earlier, the head of the Indian Community in Liberia, Hon. Gill, expressed thanks and appreciation to the government of Liberia for the able manner in which their businesses have been protected in the country.

LIBERIA

LINSU DEMANDS RELEASE OF THREE ARRESTED STUDENTS

Monrovia SUNTIMES in English 30 Apr 86 p 8

[Text]

The Liberia National Students Union (LINSU) has said it received with grave concern the arrest and detention of three students.

The three were identified as J. Victor Cheddi and Michael Pewee of the W.V.S. Tubman High School and Throuble Suah Koffa of the Monrovia Central High School.

According to a release from LINSU- the students were arrested on the campus of the Zion Memorial Academy while distributing a release issued by the MCSS Joint Students Committee on the present situation of public school students.

The release said ten public school students carried a consignment of

releases to the academy and delivered to the Principal, Mr. Fred Umoja, for distribution to his students.

In the wake of this, security men appeared and arrested three of the students. According to the release, the students had adopted a peaceful procedure without any violent intent.

~~LINSU has from~~ ed on and has expressed great indignation over the unsolicited detention of students at G-2 which has become "notorious in recent times for arbitrarily arresting and detaining students for baseless and selfish reasons."

The release said the situation in Liberian schools today is complex

and it requires national concern and understanding void of police or military approach.

The exposure of helpless students to imprisonment and torture is only a way of upgrading the character and content of the problem, the release said.

"As such, we do not see the place of the G-2 in the solution of problem which requires the demonstrated expertise of people sober and educated in the workings of the socio-economic arrangement of the Liberian Society.

"LINSU, therefore, demands the immediate release of the three students and calls on all security forces to take their hands off the peaceful student community "

the release said.

Meanwhile, the release said it has received news of the arrest of students in Firestone, Kakata, Gbarnga and in other parts of the country.

/13104

CSO: 3400/1807

LIBERIA

MUSLIM SECT ASKED TO HALT ACTIVITIES

Monrovia THE MIRROR in English 2 May 86 p 8

[Text] The "Tijani Muslim Brother" here has been ordered to suspend all activities, including propagating and administering oath on the Holy Koran as a means of repentance until a dispute surrounding their operation is investigated.

The order, which was issued by the acting chairman of the National Muslim Council of Liberia, Alhaji Sekou Bility came in the wake of a dispute involving Alhaji Mohammed Sheriff and the Ima of the "Tijani Muslim Brother," alhaji Abdullah Funnis.

In a letter to Mujeeb Rhaman Kawah, chairman of the Tijani Muslim Brother, Alhaji Bility urged the group to heed the council's mandate until investigation into the matter is conclu-

ded.

The council, which is presently probing into the case is to submit its findings and recommendations to the Vice President of Liberia for final discision.

Mr. Kawah and his group however, been told to carry out their normal daily worship services.

In another letter, Mr. Bility has instructed Alhaji Sheriff and members of his group not to engage in "provocative act" that would disrrupt peace and harmony in the muslim community.

The Tijani Muslim Brother is a new breed of young muslims whose trend of worship include the administration of oath on the Holy Koran as a means of repentance. The group claims membership of more than five hundred persons.

/13104
CSO: 3400/1807

LIBERIA

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES ARREARS TO CIVIL SERVANTS BEFORE JUNE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 5 May 86 pp 1, 6

[Article by J. N. Elliott]

[Text] Government is to make salaries current to civil servants by June this year if the economy maintains its present trend. President Samuel Kanyon promised in a nationwide address delivered here last Friday.

President Doe who noted that the non-payment of salaries poses a major problem for public servants, said this matter is of serious concern to government and is "persistently claiming our attention".

The Liberian Leader said although government is aware of the many problems faced by public servants, it is seeking the understanding and sympathy of the public.

He told the nation in a broadcast from the parlours of the executive Mansion, that government is presently working out a long term recovery and growth program in or-

der to alleviate some of these problems.

President Doe said government has already begun to see signs of improvement and the regaining of confidence in the economy by businessmen and the banking sector.

He then appealed to Liberians to begin to work together to develop the country, irrespective of their political, economic or social backgrounds,

Dr. Doe said it is incumbent upon all Liberians to come together and try to withstand the difficulties facing the country.

President Doe said what is required more than ever before; "is devoted and faithful service by all persons entrusted with the task of administering the affairs of our land and the cooperation and loyalty of all our people."

LIBERIA

FORMER UN REPRESENTATIVE TUBMAN ON SECOND REPUBLIC, CONSTITUTION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 8 May 86 pp 1, 7

[Article by Ephraim S. Johns, II]

[Text] "The coup of 1980 has been of immeasurable cost to our country; it shattered our long enviable record of uninterrupted political stability and continuity; it damaged our image not only as a stable nation at peace with itself and its neighbors, but our reputation as an important regional peacemaker."

Those were the words of Liberia's former Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Counsellor Winston Tubman when he addressed the 1985 graduates of the University of Liberia at the Unity Conference Center yesterday.

He said as result of the coup, "the faith of friendly governments and foreign investors in our preparedness to halt the drift to anarchy in our country, have yet to be established."

Mr. Tubman

said that the various justifications advanced for the 1980 coup: gross disregard and violations of the Constitution, rampant corruption, failure to manage properly the affairs of the Liberian people, the monopolizing of state power by a few

... "regretably still remain with us today..."

Counsellor Tubman said that the "real test whether the event of April 12, 1980 was justified; whether it was a coup sparked by simple greed or a Revolution in quest of justice can

only be measured now that a new Constitution is in place".

Addressing the graduates on "RECONCILIATION AND THE SECOND REPUBLIC", Counsellor Tubman said that the "only means of effecting genuine reconciliation in this country is by the support of the Constitution upon which the life of the Second Republic depends."

He said that the only hope for solving the problems faced by the country is RECONCILIATION, not ceaseless strife and conflict.

Observing some of the causes that are contributing to the political instability and hampering the process of reconciliation, the veteran lawyer noted that "five months after the Constitution has taken effect, all unconstitutional decrees should by now have been repealed and there can be no excuse for their continued enforcement, if they did not lapse automatically."

Counsellor Tubman said that "our economic problems which have not been unattended during these years of political turmoil, must be urgently addressed."

"Our schools, hospitals, roads and virtually all of our physical infra-structure are today worse than they were years ago. More worrisome, by far than this, the intangible quality of our human resources: a sense of commitment and loyalty to the country, the willingness to make sacrifices for the young and for the future; belief in ourselves and faith in God's plans for

us and our country - things which money cannot buy and which certainly no outside country however, well disposed, can supply us with all these are scarcely to be found among us as a people today" said Mr. Tubman.

A graduate of Cambridge and Harvard Universities, the Guest Speaker noted that those Liberians who themselves in confrontation should realize that their patience will achieve more than their force."

Recalling a "strong impression persisted" while the National Constitution Commission hearings was in progress, Counsellor Tubman noted that the past "Constitution had not failed the Liberian people, rather it was the Liberian people which had failed to honor and observe the laws laid down in and under that historic document."

He said that since the Liberian people have made clear their desire for a multi-party democratic system to obtain in this

country, those sworn to defend the Constitution", should accept the "burden of ensuring that laws which violate the Constitution be enforced" and not leaving it with the "ordinary citizens who seek peaceably to exercise rights granted and secured to them by that basic law".

He noted that the "Constitution which unites us and makes us one body politic, is the supreme law of the land" and that all Liberians especially "public officials" who by the "law and their solemn oaths are held to a higher allegiance" have a "sacred duty" to respect the Constitution.

Mr. Tubman, a former Justice Minister, defined reconciliation as the ending of a quarrel and the restoration of harmony, adding that by their patience, good nature and discipline, the Liberian people have demonstrated to the world their unshakable determination for a constitutional democratic

government.

He called on
Liberians to
put an end to
"this 'we must
spoil it to fix
it' mentality.
What right has
this generation
got to break
down what it
did not build?"

/13104

CSO: 3400/1806

LIBERIA

NIC PREPARES REVISED INVESTMENT CODE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 8 May 86 p 12

[Text]

The National Investment Commission (NIC) has submitted a revised investment incentive code to the National Legislature for ratification, NIC Chairman Mr. Francis L.M Horton has disclosed.

He said the revised code "reflects more liberal incentives to would-be-investors" because it has been significantly improved in terms of the level and duration of incentives for both foreign and local investors.

Chairman Horton was speaking Monday at the launching of a week-long public relations campaign organized by the NIC to enlighten the public on its activities and future programs.

The NIC chairman also disclosed that an entire chapter of the revised code is devoted to the small and medium scale Liberian-

owned business sector unlike the old code which was "silent on this important sector of the Liberian economy."

Mr. Horton said the NIC intends to embark upon an "aggressive program" of small-scale indigenous business development supported by a parallel program of indigenous entrepreneurship development.

"It is our sincere conviction that one of the surest avenues to self-sufficiency and improve living conditions is small and medium scale indigenous trade and industrial development", Mr. Horton told newsmen at the press conference.

Mr. Horton further noted that in collaboration with other agencies, NIC would embark on a program aimed at locating alternative sources of

financing for small Liberian-owned businesses.

He said NIC would endeavour to encourage the established and operation of industries, especially "those whose activities are geared towards the production of export-oriented goods and services", and added that NIC would work in close cooperation with the Liberia Industrial Free Zone Authority in attracting such investment."

He further said the commission would strive to work closely with labour unions, marketing and drivers' associations, as well as small medium business associations and professional organizations and several government ministries and agencies for betterment of the investment climate in the country.

LIBERIA

WORK SLOWDOWN PERSISTS AT JFK HOSPITAL

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 8 May 86 pp 1, 12

[Article by Joseph Teh]

[Text]

Medical doctors at the J.F.K. Medical Center, the nation's largest hospital, today enter their tenth day of "go-slow" strike in demand of their salary arrears due them by government, and there is a massive pull-out of patients by their relatives for lack of medicare.

Since the start of the "go-slow" last week, JFK has seemingly lost nearly all of its patients, leaving the hospital like an abandoned village. Its corridors are cleared of the usually heavy crowd of patients, visitors and workers.

The action began last week Tuesday, when doctors and other staff decided to go slow in their work in demand of four months salary arrears owed them. According to hospital sources, one month check was recently issued each em-

ployee to ease the tension, but the move did nothing to placate the workers who are insisting on getting all arrears before resuming work. On the fourth floor where all VIPs are treated, not a single patient could be found. All of the doors to hospital rooms had been shut and nurses and doctors assigned there only roaming about downstairs doing nothing. By yesterday, conditions were even worse.

Emergency patients that had gone there for treatment had to return home without seeing even a clerk to talk to. On the third floor's general surgery room, a 56-year-old man who underwent major surgery in February for not being able to

pass water or toilet, complained that he had not recieved any treatment since the go-slow began. He said although Dr. Brumskine came around a couple of times, there had been no treatment. Other people walked in the hospital and carried away their sick relatives, but refused to pose for a photograph.

Our source said the only patients there now are those whose "relatives don't care to come for them."

Dr. Brumskine was not available for comment yesterday, but a few doctors we talked to made it clear that unless their money is paid in full, "we stick to our word."

The TNIMA students have been asked to vacate the dormitories, because there won't be classes for them while the "go-slow" strike is on, our sources said.

/13104

CSO: 3400/1808

MOZAMBIQUE

PORTUGAL ADMITS ALLOWING RENAMO, UNITA PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 19 Apr 86 pp 1, 24

[Text] The representatives of the rebel movements in Angola and Mozambique will continue to be able to engage in their propaganda activity in Portugal, provided they are of Portuguese nationality. As for foreign citizens, "They are forbidden to carry out any activity of a political nature on national territory, specifically when it might be reflected in threats against countries with which Portugal has diplomatic relations," according to a note from the government generated by a request submitted by the PRD [Democratic Renewal Party] in the Assembly of the Republic, in which Deputy Antonio Sousa Pereira asked for an explanation of the vigilance to which the activities of individuals associated with Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO) and UNITA have been subjected.

The deputy's request was made on 14 February and the office of the assistant secretary of state of the MAI [Ministry of Interior] responded on 11 March, citing, insofar as the Portuguese are concerned, No 1 of Article 37 of the Constitution, which guarantees freedom of speech and expression of thought, as well as the right to inform and be informed, "without obstacles or discrimination."

The note from the government adds, however, that, "The security forces and services, specifically, the Foreigners Service, are duly qualified to act when the hospitality which the Portuguese state guarantees for foreign citizens and exiles is affronted."

A spokesman for RENAMO assured EXPRESSO that his movement "does not expose" Mozambican citizens in the publicity activity that it carries out in Portugal. As for UNITA, whose moves have been more carefully monitored by the Portuguese authorities, it told us about a well placed informant who is often aided by individuals residing outside of Portugal, his agency being greatly reduced in Lisbon, particularly since some "very serious warnings" given by the Portuguese authorities.

We may recall that, recently, extensive coverage was given to the fact that the Angolan ambassador, Mawete Joao Baptista, submitted to the Lisbon government

a list of names of individuals allegedly involved in activities opposing Luanda, residing in Portugal; a fact which heightened the suspicion that the Angolan authorities are conducting investigations in our country which are usually assigned to secret services associated with the citizens' political activities.

Mozambique has not been found to have engaged in any such operation, but it is believed among those familiar with the intricacies of this type of investigation that there are some "informants" in Portugal. Mention is also made of frequent trips and certain stays in Portugal by Mozambicans possibly connected with "specialized" departments of the Maputo government.

2909

CSO: 3442/210

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO CALM IN SPITE OF RECENT RENAMO ATTACK

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 25 Apr 86 p 15

[Text] An armored vehicle, something new in attacks that have occurred in Mozambique to date, exploded violently at dawn on Monday, opposite the main public transport station in Maputo. It was an enormous blast which awoke the city at dawn, a time when the street was almost deserted.

A total of 43 persons resting in their homes suddenly found themselves injured or dazed, not knowing the source of the shells or shrapnel entering their residences, destroying walls and spreading panic. When hospitalized, they were released a few hours later: fright and slight injuries were the toll.

The attack was initially claimed in Lisbon by Jorge Correia, and later repudiated by Evo Fernandes, stating that there had been "a misunderstanding," and noting that the explosion had been the work of "FRELIMO groups" opposed to the Maputo regime.

The block of the armored Volkswagen engine was found nearly 40 meters from the site of the blast, which made a hole measuring 1.5 meters in diameter and 50 centimeters deep. The license plate also came off intact, and reports from a military source claim that it was South African. Also found were two completely intact explosive devices.

The perpetrator of the attack and the reason for its having been made on a site without any apparent political significance are some of the unanswered questions.

Could the public transportation enterprise have been the previously selected target? If so, the goals were not attained, because there was no damage. The vehicle was parked on the opposite side and took the adjoining properties by surprise. At the time of the explosion, 0455 hours in the morning, the bus engines are usually being warmed up to begin the regular runs.

Could it have been the intention merely to trigger a wave of panic among the riders? Or was it an attempt to destabilize city life, with RENAMO [Mozambican National Resistance] making attacks a few kilometers from the city? Or did

the perpetrators of the attack fail to carry out the mission that had been assigned to them?

Those are other unanswered questions. It is also not known, at least publicly, to whom the vehicle belonged; something that will not be difficult to discover if its real number is still imprinted on the engine. As for the South African registration plate, it could have either great significance or none at all.

A Calm City

Meanwhile, Maputo continues to be a peaceful city, in which one can travel at any hour of the day or night without any major problems (despite a sizable increase in crime that has been admitted officially), nor compulsory curfew. Evening performances do not have more spectators only because of the lack of capacity in the halls, and one need only observe that the Maxaquene covered stadium was too small for the performance of the musical group, "Gasoline," from the West Indies, which lasted until very late at night. Over 6,000 people (the official capacity is 5,000) have attended it daily.

This has been the second terrorist act to take place in the nation's capital with a certain amount of impact for a year, after two mines exploded on the beach at Costa do Sol in February.

Since 21 March, RENAMO has not made the usual invasions of the entrance to the capital in the districts of Matola and Machava. It was on that day that 30 members of RENAMO lost their lives there, including the commander and the accompanying witch doctor.

This success of the Armed Forces of Mozambique seems to have resulted from a change in tactics. The authorities have prepared the capital's population, usually carefree and "celebrating," for possible infiltrations of the "armed bandits," the official phrase describing the members of RENAMO. Jorge Rebelo, from the FRELIMO Politburo, in which he serves as super-minister for social areas and first secretary of the city, recommended close surveillance, noting that, "The enemy is attempting to infiltrate our capital, so as to create instability here." And he cited the increase in the number of murders and armed attacks.

In connection with this campaign, new elections will be held for block chiefs and 10-family chiefs, if it is found that these officials, responsible for the local surveillance and with the assignment to notify the authorities of any movement by strangers, are not operating properly.

The attack with the armored vehicle, moreover, prompts recollection of the documentation seized in August 1985 from RENAMO, when forces from Zimbabwe and Mozambique conquered the rebels' headquarters on Mozambican territory, in Gorongosa. Those documents included instructions from South African officials for triggering terrorist activities in Maputo.

2909

CSO: 3442/210

MOZAMBIQUE

IISS REPORT ANALYZES SOUTH AFRICAN SUPPORT FOR MNR

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 May 86 p 7

[Text] LONDON — The influential London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS) has suggested that the apparent termination of South African support for the MNR is likely to lead to a gradual diminishment in the scope and effectiveness of its guerrilla activities.

But the IISS annual Strategic Survey gives a fascinating insight into the divisions between foreign affairs and the military over the Nkomati Accord.

"South Africa's 1984 security accord with Mozambique was expected to bring an end to ANC attacks planned and initiated from Mozambique. By early 1985 the ANC was indeed, in its leaders' words, 'seriously wounded'.

"The accord was also supposed to cripple the activities of the MNR (Mozambican National Resistance), whose operations had gradually isolated large parts of Mozambique from effective government control.

"But in the months following the accord the MNR staged an astonishing resurgence.

"Western diplomats confirmed reports that the MNR had found shadowy financial backers in Portugal, West Germany and elsewhere. But suspicion centred again on South Africa; particularly when it was revealed that, shortly after the signing of the accord, the South African Defence Force (SADF) had delivered a six-month supply of arms and equipment to the MNR before closing down its Transvaal training camps. By early 1985 President Machel was denouncing South Africa for subverting the pact.

"This was bad news for Pretoria, and particularly for Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who saw the Nkomati Accord as a model for similar pacts with other local states. In an effort to shore up the rapidly-eroding agreement, he announced in March 1985 that an internal investigation had uncovered a 'Mafia-style syndicate' in South Africa's Portuguese community which had been smuggling money and supplies to the MNR.

"Acting on Mozambican tips, the government had also found 'a dozen' serving members of the SADF who had links to the MNR; these people had now been 'purged' from the SADF, the Foreign Minister declared. In May a joint operational centre was established at the border to deal with mutual security problems. By then, however, it had become clear that there were serious differences between the military and the Department of Foreign Affairs over the whole issue of policy towards the MNR.

"South African credibility in the MNR affair reached an all-time low in September after troops from Mozambique and Zimbabwe overran the MNR's remote mounting headquarters. Captured documents disclosed that the South African military had maintained continuing liaison with MNR leaders and had provided logistic support and political encouragement well into 1985.

"The SADF chief, while stating that the material contained 'half-truths and untruths', did not challenge its authenticity.

"There are signs that some improvement of relations is possible in 1986 and may have already be-

gun. Machel acknowledges his country's enduring economic dependence on South Africa, and both countries appear eager to see an expansion of mutual economic ties.

"It is likely, though by no means certain, that the embarrassing revelations of official links to the MNR have finally forced the South African government to resolve its internal contradictions in policy towards Mozambique.

"Thus, while Machel has unilaterally suspended the activities of the joint security commission, South Africa is trying again to patch up the fraying Nkomati Accord. In October the SADF said it had provided the Mozambican army with about \$2m in vehicles and equipment.

"In December Pretoria's official trade representative in Mozambique expressed its government's interest in supporting economic development projects.

"Mozambique's relations with

the West also have continued to improve. Warm expressions of US support during Machel's visit to the White House in September were followed by the statement of the new Portuguese prime minister, Anibal Cavaco Silva, in January 1986 that Portugal is committed to strengthening co-operation with Mozambique. And Britain has begun a training programme for field-grade officers of Mozambique's army.

"The MNR's activities will almost certainly continue to pose a serious security problem for Mozambique well beyond 1986. But the apparent termination of South African support, together with the success of recent government offensives, officially claimed to have inflicted 2 000 casualties on the MNR in 1985, suggest that its guerrilla activities will gradually diminish in scope and effectiveness — the more so if external financing of its largely mercenary forces is cut off."

/13104

CSO: 3400/1805

INATLIBIA

LEFT-WING SUMMIT SAID TO FACE CRUCIAL TEST

Windhoek THE ADVERTISER in English 29 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE NATIONAL PARTY will not accept any new constitutional dispensation that fails to allow each ethnic group to run its own education.

This was clearly spelt out by Deputy Minister of Agriculture Thinus Blaauw at a public meeting of just more than 30 people at Okahandja last night.

Explaining the NP's bottom line in its negotiations over a replacement for Proclamation AG 8, he said the new constitutional dispensation would have to comply with the government's Bill of Fundamental rights.

Mr Blaauw emphasised that article nine of the bill made it clear that ethnic, linguistic and religious groups had the right to maintain and promote their cultures, languages, traditions and religions.

The National Party believed education was culture related and the article thus entrenched the right to own education.

The party had been supported in this view by the legal opinion of senior advocates.

Mr Blaauw said the NP would not be satisfied with verbal guarantees that the government did not intend to take away white schools.

The only guarantee it would accept was autonomous authority for each group over education.

He said that over the education issue the NP had resorted to the provision that any group which believed a government decision infringed its rights could take legal opinion to prevent the decision being implemented.

In this way the party had prevented the controversial government sponsored education report from being accepted in full.

Mr Blaauw said the NP did not intend going to court every day but he gave the assurance the party would not allow decisions to be taken that "at the

end of the day mean you are left with nothing"

Mr Blaauw hit out at the Minister of Education, Mr Andrew Matjila, saying the minister had lied when he had publicly said schools were open to all.

Mr Matjila had later admitted that he had been incorrect.

"We are afraid that after this Mr Matjila will have no credibility amongst any whites in the country," Mr Blaauw said.

Mr Matjila had also been reported as telling the people of Kavango that nothing would be done to take away their traditional system and rights.

"I challenge Mr Matjila to say the same thing to the whites"

Mr Blaauw said there were people in the country and even within the government who would like to see the NP withdraw from the government.

However, if the NP was forced to leave or decided to leave the government it would be fatal.

All the things the party had fought for in the past would be lost.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1749

NAMIBIA

PARTIES GEAR UP TO IMPLEMENT UN RESOLUTION 435

Windhoek THE ADVERTISER in English 1 May 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Jean Sutherland]

[Text]

A PROGRAMME of positive action aimed at the immediate implementation of UN Res 435 has been agreed by a formidable grouping of churches, political parties and community organisations.

A commitment to the programme is contained in the Ai-Gams Declaration issued yesterday after a two day conference convened by the Council of Churches in Namibia.

The declaration includes a condemnation of South Africa's delaying tactics to block the UN plan; rejects the Transitional Government as a creation of South Africa... "imposed on our people"; and reaffirms commitment to the right to self-determination.

The declaration says that as the duly authorised representatives of the groups participating "(we) represent the overwhelming majority of the Namibian people".

Those who have signed the declaration are: the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Anglican Diocese of Namibia, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Church and the CCN; the Damara and Mbanderu Councils, the

NCDP, the Namibia Independence Party, Nudo PP, Swanu and Swapo; the Namibia National Students' Organisation (Nanso), the Namibian Women's Voice and the Young Women's Christian Association.

CDA leader Peter Kalangula had to leave for Owambo before the declaration was drawn up, but told The Advertiser it had been a "fruitful gathering". The declaration will be sent to him.

The Ai-Gams conference commits itself to:

- mobilising and conscientising the Namibian masses so as to actively resist the status quo;

- to embark on a campaign of positive action aimed at bringing about the immediate and unconditional implementation of UNSCR 435;

- and, to work towards the abolition of the Transitional Government and its replacement by a democratically elected, internationally recognised government "truly representative of the Namibian people".

An action committee representing all parties was elected last night and they will meet next week to tie up loose ends and take further all action proposals.

The Diocesan Secretary of the Anglican Diocese in Namibia, Mr Mait Esau, was elected convenor of the committee.

The conference has confounded many of its critics by getting as far it has in one piece,

but it still faces a major test.

And that is to transform intentions into action.

At yesterday's press briefing announcing the action, church leaders were one in saying the conference had been marked by a determination to cooperate, and to work together in future.

And, Pastor Zephania Kameeta of the Evangelical Lutheran Church said this was the spirit they would go forward in.

Mr Matt Esau added that a notable mark of the gathering had been the absence of any power play.

Ai-Gams, which means hot water, is the name of the pastoral centre where the gathering was held and is the name given to Windhoek by the first inhabitants.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1749

13 June 1986

NAMIBIA

NATIONAL PARTY SPELLS OUT BOTTOM LINE ON EDUCATION

Windhoek THE ADVERTISER in English 2 May 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Jean Sutherland]

[Text]

A PROGRAMME of "positive action" centred on a campaign pushing for the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 is believed to be the main aim of a major summit of parties outside the Transitional Government.

The CCN-hosted meeting, which got underway in Windhoek today, has brought together a formidable array of parties and organisations to try and hammer out a common strategy on "genuine" Namibian independence.

The widely representative group includes some of Namibia's most seasoned politicians.

Those known to be attending are: Swapo, Swanu (Left), the Namibia Independence Party, the Damara Council, Mr Peter Kalangula's Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice, the Mbanderu Council, the NCDP and Nudo PPN as well as organisations like the Namibian National Students' Organisation (Nanso), the Namibian Women's Voice and the Young Women's Christian Association.

KEY QUESTION

As the potentially important summit gets underway, the crucial question is whether parties will be able to bury differences, overcome organisational difficulties and move into united action.

Open scepticism about the possible impact of the conference has been expressed in Transitional Government circles.

Minister of National Health and Welfare Moses Katjiuongua said bluntly yesterday the gathering would be of no significance if it was merely opposed to the Transitional Government and demanded the implementation of 435.

Another Namibia watcher said he would be surprised if it came off "largely because of the past history of similar attempts at forming an alliance.

"The centrifugal forces appear too great, particularly Swapo's reluctance to look beyond its 'top dog' status."

A NEW URGENCY

Leaders of participating parties are cautiously optimistic, but reluctant to say too much too early.

Those approached by The Advertiser were frank about the challenge, which is broadly seen to be to move beyond political rhetoric and paper resolutions and to engage in meaningful action.

One delegate said there was a certain urgency this time round "that has not always been present in the past - and this could be the key to success."

"It's high time we came up with a credible alternative to South African strategies."

It is believed a number of parties have prepared substantive proposals.

The conference agenda includes devotions, an address by Namibian editor Gwen Lister on "An Analysis of the Namibian Situation" and by Mr Bryan O'Linn on "The Importance and Validity of UN Security Council Res 435 of 1978".

The Advertiser understands a number of parties are unhappy with the agenda as they are keen to get straight down to plotting the road ahead and feel it unnecessary to cover old ground.

Today's conference is qualitatively different to past attempts in three respects: it is being organised by the Council of Churches, it is much broader based than previously and there is P W Botha's August 1 deadline.

Although no-one expects the start of implementation of 435 on August 1, the question arises "if not, what then?"

And parties are wary of South Africa opting for some sort of UDI.

SOLE AUTHENTIC ISSUE

There is keen political interest in today's conference. The obstacles and the potential are great.

To many observers the main stumbling block is Swapo's sole authentic status.

This was also underlined by Mr Katjuongua yesterday.

He felt the impact of the

conference could depend on "whether the other parties demand equal status with Swapo by calling for it to drop its claim to being the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people."

However, the formation of one party is not expected to be an issue, rather parties want to formulate a strategy of common action to which they are all committed.

And a number of parties have expressed determination to pull out all stops to make the two day conference the start of a new era of dynamic action.

"They will have to come out with a plan of action showing real alternatives and how to achieve the implementation of 435," Mr Katjuongua said.

"Otherwise they will just be another multi-party conference."

/9317

CSO: 3400/1749

NAMIBIA

HOPES DASHED FOR ECONOMIC BOOST FROM KUDU GAS

Windhoek THE ADVERTISER in English 9 Apr 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Jim Freeman]

[Text]

HOPES THAT the Kudu gas field could provide a major boost for the Namibian economy were dashed for the foreseeable future today despite seismic indications that the field could be richer than the British North Sea gas fields.

Knowledgeable sources of The Advertiser who preferred to remain anonymous, the office of South African Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister and sources within the Namibian exploration group, Swacor, agree that the Kudu field is unlikely to be developed unless an international fuel boycott forces South Africa to turn to Namibian resources to meet its energy requirements.

A spokesman for the SA Minister's office told The Advertiser this morning that the Kudu field would probably never be developed unless South Africa became the leading purchaser of the gas.

The present rock-bottom world oil price, and the high costs of liquified gas production, refining and export, give strong cause to doubt that an

alternative energy resource would be needed this century.

"There's no movement in this direction at present, and I can't see it happening before the turn of the century," the spokesman in Cape Town said.

He added that South Africa would probably never create an energy infrastructure based on gas in its natural form, as has been done in several European and North American cities, as this would be too expensive.

It has been reported from South Africa that the low price and vast international surplus of oil has made it unprofitable to develop the gas of the Cape's Mossel Bay field — whose extent is believed to be a minute fraction of the Kudu resource.

South Africa is nevertheless continuing with Mossel Bay's development as a precaution against world fuel sanctions.

The major factor though which makes the Kudu development unlikely are the staggering costs involved.

The spokesman confirmed that it would cost several billion Rand to build a refinery and create the necessary transport infrastructure to move the gas.

Informed sources in Windhoek named a figure of close to R3 billion needed to finance the project.

The Minister's office said the South African government could not afford such an outlay.

However, Namibia's Mining Minister, Mr Andreas Shipanga, says several multi-national corporations have expressed their interest in co-developing the gas field.

Informed Windhoek sources confirmed the interest, but said the consortiums were interested in obtaining the Kudu concession as a safeguard against an energy crisis comparable to that in the 1970s when the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries blockaded the United States because of American support for Israel in the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

It appears that Swacor's South African counterpart, Soekor, will continue its exploration of the extent of the Kudu field after conducting its R50 000 seismic study a year ago.

Mr Shipanga refused to confirm that the Cabinet would discuss the matter on the 19th of this month, saying he could "not comment on matters pending before the Cabinet".

The Advertiser understands that it would cost the government about R100 million for the final research and viability study to be conducted.

/9317

CSO: 3400/1749

13 June 1986

NIGERIA

SPECIFICATIONS ON ITALIAN MINEHUNTER/SWEEPER ORDERED BY NAVY

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 86 pp 66-68

[Text] Founded in 1970 on the left bank of the Magra river on the Sarzana plain near La Spezia (Italy), the Intermarine shipyard is the builder of a new type of mine hunter/sweeper ship in service in the Italian and Malaysian Navies and ordered by the Nigerian Navy.

This type of ship was originally conceived to meet the requirements of the Italian Navy with respect to two fundamental objectives: One was to test the latest high-technology facilities (sonar, navigation and automatic tracking equipment, use of underwater vehicles for identification and neutralization of mines, etc) aboard modernized mine sweepers; the other, to design a new naval unit whose hull would permit approaching the new-generation naval mines equipped with the most sensitive sensors, without activating them, or that, in the opposite case, would, in the event of an explosion, absorb the resulting pressure and resist the high impact of the shock wave produced.

In the case of the latter option, a difficult and complex one, the design of this type of ship requires profound know-how in the realm of naval construction. And generally speaking, the material that has been used has been wood. The foremost of its advantages is that it presents the minimum magnetic signature; the use of steel, on the other hand, requires a costly and not always effective demagnetizing system.

Borrowing from the philosophy first evolved by the British for their Hunt class, then by the French, Dutch and Belgian naval forces for their Tripartite class of ships, but well before the United States, the Italian Navy decided to use glass-fiber-reinforced plastic (GRP), as being better suited, though more expensive, for its new anti-mine ships.

And it contracted with Intermarine, an Italian firm specializing in the use of this type of composite material, to build four initial units of the MHC Lerici class, to be followed by a forthcoming new order.

Construction Details of Hull

Structured all in one block, without longitudinal or transverse reinforcements other than those imparted by the decks and main watertight

compartments, the hull, made of GRP laminate, has a thickness of 150 mm at the level of the keel, and of 50 mm at the height of the upper deck. With the vertical sonar shaft, and with the shaft for the auxiliary bow propellers in the event it is to be equipped with the latter, integrally molded at the same time, as are also the roll stabilizers, the hull is completed in 50 days, in a metallic mold. Using four semi-automatic impregnators working simultaneously, the constancy of the impregnation of the glass-fiber tissues with the resin is guaranteed; the only still extant manual labor is limited to the consolidation of the layers deposited by these machines.

This hull, with its very weak magnetic and acoustic signatures, is also characterized by its high strength. It is designed to buckle under the impact of an explosion and to absorb and attenuate it. All operational stations are located above the main deck, thus providing better protection for the personnel by positioning them at a respectable distance away from the zones that are particularly subject to the effect of shock waves. The fuel, oil and water tanks, also made of GRP, are not structural. Large and cylindrical in shape, they are "strapped" directly to the bulkheads, as are the main-engine mountings and equipment mountings. The reliability of this construction was successfully tested on a two-third scale, fully-equipped ship-section, fitted to reproduce the configuration of the main engines, the emplacements of the tanks, the sonar shafts, the electrical circuits, etc. The section was subjected to 14 underwater explosions. Carrying the testing even further, on 13 January of this year, under the control of the Italian Navy, a full-scale live strength-test was run on the Malaysian ship Ladang M-13. The readings recorded by 30 sensors demonstrated the perfect strength of the ship when a proximity-fused depth charge was exploded under water.

Different Productions

In service since 1985 in the Italian and Malaysian Navies, each with four units (Italy: Lerici M 5550, Sapri M 5551, Milazzo M 5552, and Vieste M 5553; Malaysia: Mahamiru M 11; Jerai M 12, Ladang M 13, and Kinabalu M 14), the Intermarine mine hunter/sweeper has also been chosen by Nigeria. These ships, though very similar, nevertheless differ from each other as regards several characteristics. [See chart].

Launching for Nigeria

In 1983, the Nigerian Navy placed an order on Intermarine for one mine hunter/sweeper, backed by an additional option. On 9 March 1983, the sale of the first unit, the Ohue M 371, was confirmed, followed some time later time thereafter by that of the second unit, the Maraba M 372. The first ship was laid on the stocks on 23 July 1984 and the second on 11 March 1985.

Christened on 22 November 1985 by Mrs Rebecca Aikomu, wife of the chief of staff of the Nigerian Navy, the NNS Ohue M 371 was launched at Sarzana

Principal Characteristics of Lerici-Class Mine Hunter/Sweeper

Characteristic	Versions		
	Italy	Malaysia	Nigeria
Total length	49.98 meters	51.00 meters	51.00 meters
Length between perpendiculars			46.52 meters
Maximum breadth at deck	9.56 meters	9.00 meters	9.65 meters
Draft	2.63 meters	2.75 meters	2.60 meters
Light displacement			540 metric tons
Total load displacement	520 metric tons	540 metric tons	560 metric tons
Diesel engine complement	1 x GMT B230 8M	2 x MTU 396TC82	2 x MTU 12 V 396TC83
Maximum installed power	1,176 kW	1,760 kW	2,070 kW
Main propulsion system	1 x variable-pitch propeller	1 x variable-pitch propeller	2 x Termomeccanica PG 1000 hydrojets
Speed at maximum power	15 knots	16 knots	15.5 knots
Mine-hunt propulsion system power	3 x 88 kW (hydraulic motors)	2 x 88 kW (hydraulic motors)	Same as that of main propulsion system
Sweep speed			10 knots
Mine-hunt speed	0 to 7.5 knots	0 to 7 knots	0 to 7 knots
Electric-power-generating diesel engines	2 x BRIF ID 36SS and 1 x BRIF ID 36N	4 x MTU 396TC52	2 x MTU 6V 396TC53
Electric power generated	2 x 250 kW and 1 x 150 kW	4 x 250 kW	2 x 300 kW
Range at 12 knots	2,500 nautical miles	2,000 nautical miles	2,500 nautical miles
Ship stores capacity	12 days	14 days	14 days

[Continued on next page]

Principal Characteristics of Lerici-Class Mine Hunter/Sweeper [continued]

Characteristic	Versions		
	Italy	Malaysia	Nigeria
Crew	40 men	45 men	50 men, including 5 officers, 15 non- commissioned officers
Armament	1 x 20-mm cannon	1 x L70 40-mm cannon	1 x Emerlec 30-mm man- ual cannon; 2 x Oerli- kon GAM-801 20-mm cannon
Equipment:			
Sonar	Variable-depth FIAR SQQ-14	Thomson-CSF TSM-2022 hull sonar	Thomson-CSF TSM-2022 Ibis V hull sonar
Self-propelled "fish"	1 x MIN-77 SNIM and 1 x Pluto Gay Marine	2 x PAP-104 ECA type Mk-IV	2 x Pluto Gay Marine
Mechanical sweeper	Oropeas MIS-4	Oropeas MIS-4	Oropeas MIS-4

in the presence of Commodore M. A. H. Nyako, commander of Nigeria's Western Naval Command; the Nigerian ambassador in Italy, M. A. Ajanaku; and Italian civil and military dignitaries. In his address, Dr Renzo Grassi, president of Intermarine, said:

"The Intermarine company extends its greetings to all here participating in this ceremony marking the launching of the mine-hunting ship Ohue built for the Nigerian Navy. The launching of a ship is always a moving moment and a motive of satisfaction for us and for our country, the satisfaction of having had the honor of being a supplier to the Nigerian Navy, the satisfaction of a task successfully accomplished.

"Today's ceremony consolidates an old tradition of good relations between our company and Nigeria's Navy (the first ship we built for that country was delivered in 1981. That was the first of 15 units designed to perform coast guard service), and this first anti-mine ship will be followed within a few months by the Maraba of the same type.

"The fruit of a highly sophisticated technology, the building of this type of ship has attained a high degree of expertise on the part of both the shipyard and Nigeria's technical commission (3 officers and 3 noncommissioned officers), which monitors the construction work very closely and whose high level of technical and operational expertise we have been able to appreciate.

"The Ohue, made entirely of glass resin, is of an original technical quality unequalled anywhere in the world. Its high-performance shock-proof characteristics--such as the ability to withstand an accidental underwater explosion without damage to its structure, its equipment or its personnel--provide the fundamental quality that enables it to be used as a defensive instrument of a high order at sea.

"In accordance with the specifications imposed by the Nigerian Navy, the Ohue is the result of the most advanced technology in existence, not only from the standpoint of its structure, as I have already mentioned, but also from that of everything concerning its system of hunting and neutralizing naval mines, and from that of its innovative propulsion system.

"This platform is derived directly from that of the Lerici class of mine hunters, among the most advanced and proven units of this type in use by the Italian Navy.

"I should point out that these new constructions are directly descended from the oldest naval traditions of the Province of La Spezia. From the end of 1860 on, the Italian Navy--to which we owe our thanks for having enabled us to produce this achievement--has developed here one of its largest bases and one of its largest arsenals, thus creating the conditions necessary to one of the most advanced high-performance developments, from a national as well as the international standpoint, in the science of naval construction.

"Once again I take this opportunity to thank all those who have contributed to the construction of the Ohue and who now see their efforts, tensions and labors compensated. This christening is the beginning of life for this ship which, its first movements having been made in the waters of La Spezia, will proceed to distant horizons, bearing witness to the friendship that exists between the Italian and Nigerian peoples."

Following this introductory address, Commodore Nyako delivered the concluding remarks: "The launching of the NNS Ohue marks a new milestone in the friendly relations that exist between Intermarine and Nigeria's Navy. As you know, and in the face of stiff competition, Intermarine was selected to design and build our Navy's first group of mine hunters. And I am pleased to announce that the Nigerian Navy's mine-hunter project has received all the attention it deserved for the most obvious reasons.

"Naval mines represent, for all navies, a very serious danger, in that, being highly sophisticated, their capabilities appear to exceed those of the means used to combat them. This requires an ongoing upgrading of our know-hows in this respect, a high degree of technological development, and an application of the techniques specific to anti-mine defense.

"Intermarine's Research and Development and, by all means, the Italian Navy are to be congratulated on the technological advances achieved to date in the construction of ships specifically designed for anti-mine countermeasures.

"I, too, take this opportunity being given to me to thank the officials and workers of Intermarine with regard to the level of construction attained in the realization of our ships, and to state, to all concerned, that these ships fully meet our satisfaction, and will be the envy of more than one Navy."

The Ohue left Sarzana enroute to La Spezia where, at the Inma S.p.A shipyard, it will be fitted out with all the equipment necessary for its entry into operational service as planned in January 1987. As for the Maraba, it will be launched on 18 April, and is scheduled to be operational in September 1987.

9399

CSO: 3419/247

SIERRA LEONE

PRESIDENT MOMOH TO PROBE HANDLING OF U.S. AID PROGRAM

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 5 May 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Shocking revelations await the President General J.S. Momoh if he goes ahead to probe into past handlings of the American Foreign Aid Programme, commonly known as PL 480, and from all indications from the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning top brass of that ministry may not escape humiliations and embarrassments.

Speculations that the President may initiate investigations into the PL 480 programme persisted last week with the rumours that a very top official of the Development Ministry has written to State House protesting against the President's decision to transfer the administration of the programme, and, for that matt-

er, all foreign aid negotiations to the office of the newly created National Aid Co-ordinating committee headed by Mr. P.L. Tucker.

The protest is said to have insisted on PL 480 administration staying with the Development Ministry because it is part of their normal schedule of duties.

Said an official of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development: "The PL 480 programme was the most abused item by top officials in this Ministry for years. People just made vouchers and claims for bogus projects which were paid for without verification of their actual implementation.

"A few people actually benefitted instead of the

nation," said another. "The President only has to call for past records to put himself in a position to appreciate the enormity of the abuse. What used to obtain was the proceeds coming to the ministry in bits to a point and then sharing back the rest. It was a syndrome.

"Infact the only time when money has been paid in full from proceeds totalling Le 9 million was the recently concluded Eric James rice sales."

It is not yet known whether President Momoh will give in to demands from Development for the retention of the PL 480 administration but sources very conversant with the operations of the programme agree that the President's desire to achieve results and exonerate himself from the pending indictment of history will force him to stick to his directive of removing the administration of that programme from the Development Ministry.

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CSO: 3400/1809

13 June 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

TERREBLANCHE SAYS VISIONS, POLICY BASED ON NATIONHOOD, NOT RACE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 May 86 p 17

[Report on interview with Eugene Terreblanche, leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) by Political Reporter Gary van Staden; date and place not given]

[Text]

"I started the AWB out of love, not hate, but I am not prepared to compromise on issues that are close to the hearts of my people.

I demand for myself no more than that which I am prepared to give to others. I am not a racist. If you look at the Conservative Party and at the Herstigte National Party, you will note an interesting difference between them and the AWB. And the difference is that the AWB does not fight its case on a racial basis — as far as I am concerned the issue has nothing to do with black or white. It is about a people, a *volk*.

I think Germans needs Germany to really be German. I see how jealously Britain defends what is British — to the point of sending its navy halfway around the world to take back the Falklands — and I admire them. They went and took their island back by force, because it belonged to them.

My people, the *Boeremense*, are entitled to their land in South Africa. They are entitled to what is theirs — the old Boer Republics, Transvaal, the Free State and northern Natal. It is an historical and cultural

demand. According to international law we have a claim on those areas.

They are — and always have been — ours, and ours alone. We did not take them away from the black man.

Yes, it is true that the Transvaal once belonged to the Matabele. But they are now in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and have no claim on land in the Transvaal. It is really not even the white man's land as such. It belongs to the *volk*, it belongs to the Boere.

I am a product of the English settlers and the Dutch settlers. I exist because of what the English and Dutch got up to when they arrived here. They created an entirely new nation (*volk*).

COLONISERS

And I cannot understand why some English-speakers do not have any love for a nation that was created by their forefathers. But, nonetheless, we are a nation (*volk*) and expect to be treated like a nation.

The irony of the situation is that the Government is prepared to recognise the government of Bophuthatswana and

to recognise the right of that nation to exist as well as the Zulu and the Xhosa and the Venda. But now, suddenly, they are attempting to deny the existence of the Afrikaner *volk*.

They are involving themselves in a very dangerous game. They are attempting to paint us as colonisers, and the Afrikaner *volk* have never colonised anything. We did not come here to exploit the land and then to leave. This is our home, we have nowhere else to go.

I do not care if a man is black or white or brown or green. If he denies me the right to have my own land, with its own culture and history, its own territory and its own dreams and ideals, then that man is my political opponent and my political enemy.

I am a nationalist, I grant the black man his right to exist. The black man must be very much in love with Africa, he comes out of Africa and he knows no other place to live.

HOMELAND

I am not asking for a 'homeland' for whites — that has strange connotations — I am

asking for, demanding, my fatherland and my ground. And I will get my land back and I will restore the Boer Republics. I will get it because I am entitled to it, because my *volk* entered into a contract with my God that this land would be retained for His glory.

I am prepared to live in peace with my neighbours but think about it. Even at home where you live there is a fence between you and your neighbour — with whom you may be the best of friends.

You may share a common boundary, even a common bond, but you cannot share power — it is simply not possible. Even at the level of the ordinary household it is difficult to share power. Of course, there is some sort of understanding between husband and wife but in the final analysis the head of the household has the ultimate power.

This constitution of P W Botha's is not going to work — it can't work. His new statutory body for blacks is not going to work, it's only going to increase his problems.

Power cannot be shared, but land can. That is why we want our Boer Republics back.

It has nothing to do with white and black. I know of no example where a white man — just because he was white — achieved anything special but I can cite many examples of where a nation (white or not) has achieved miracles.

It was not just a white man (Lord Nelson) who put a tele-

scope to his blind eye and said 'ships, I see no ships' as he prepared for war. It was not the action of a white man, it was the action of a British subject acting for his nation, not for his race.

It was not white people who received divine guidance and inspiration at the battle of Blood River. It was a new nation (*volk*). Those 460 people in the laager represented the beginnings of a new nation. The other white people had remained behind in the Cape.

It was a nation that stormed the slopes of Majuba — not just white people. There were other white people at the top of the mountain, but a different nation. That was the difference and still is the difference. It is a nation (*volk*) that is important — and not the fact that they are white.

IDENTITY

I am no racist — but I am an Afrikaner.

I understand black people. I understand Buthelezi, chief of a mighty and a proud nation. I understand his feelings. Have you ever asked yourself why Chief Buthelezi is regarded as a powerful leader? It is not because he is black but because he is a Zulu. He has the long history, development and the culture of an entire nation behind him.

The great masters of the arts and literature did not draw on their race for inspiration. It

came from deep-rooted hopes, fears, ideals and a culture which had to do with nationhood. Shakespeare did not write as white man. His great insight into human nature was not based on race.

He could sum up the strengths and weaknesses of his people, a people he was part of and the nation which controlled his environment.

Shakespeare wrote of kings and fools, drawing on his background as a British subject. Eugene Marais wrote his *Winter-nag* as a Boer. Both were white and worlds apart. Their respective works were born of nationalism.

The Government wants to erase the identity, culture and history of the Afrikaner. It can be compared to someone who suddenly loses his memory and has no past — all he has is the present with no idea how or even why he came to exist. Such a person cannot possibly be happy and fulfilled. Then imagine that person in a strange city, lost and unable to find his way home. That is the feeling the Government is creating and forcing on Afrikaners. If a nation (*volk*) loses its history and its culture then it loses its memory.

And someone who has lost his memory does not only lose yesterday — he does not know where to go tomorrow and that is the most important aspect of all.

It would be the death of any nation."

Swastika Resemblance 'Not Meant'

The pressions which remain after attending a AWB meeting are of a powerful and charismatic leader, hero worshipping followers, swastika-type red and white flags, general hysteria and the awful feeling that you have seen all of this somewhere before.

But it is the flag — or rather its remarkable resemblance to one which once once flew over the ruins of a Nazi-occupied Europe — that the casual observer finds most disturbing.

According to AWB leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche — who had nothing to do with the design of the flag — the impression it leaves could not be further from the truth.

"The three sevens you see in the centre of the flag represent numbers from the Bible which are used to counter the 'mark of the Beast' — 666," Mr TerreBlanche explained this week.

"In addition to that, the Boers prayed for seven days in a row prior to the Battle of Blood River."

/9317

CSO: 3400/1754

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT CONSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE EXPLAINED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 May 86 p 17

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The Government's constitutional structure is a complex network of institutions and specialised functions designed to maintain group, and therefore white, sovereignty.

From a line chart, the great number of institutions and functionaries which make up the system's two pillars can be seen.

On one side are the "own affairs" group of organisations. These start with the ethnic primary local authorities for each of the four major population groups — blacks, whites, coloured people and Indians.

For these to exist as ethnic entities there must be segregated residential areas, or group areas, for the different races.

The residents in each area elect their own primary local authorities which, in turn, will render certain services unique to those areas (for example, cultural matters and local environment).

Schools, hospitals and certain other services and amenities are also deemed to be own affairs in terms of the Constitution.

But, as these cannot be administered by local authorities, they are handled at central level by a variety of institutions.

The own affairs of whites, coloureds and Indians are administered at central level by separate administrations.

For blacks the situation is somewhat more complex as black affairs are considered to be general affairs to be governed by the State President (who has special responsibilities for blacks in terms of the constitution) and various general affairs Ministries, especially education and development aid.

Provisions for urban blacks to assume responsibility for the administration of their own affairs at central level is still to be negotiated but the affairs of blacks living in the self-governing states are administered by the respective homeland governments.

OWN AFFAIRS LEGISLATIVE CHAMBERS

White, coloured and Indian affairs are governed respectively by the three Houses of Parliament acting as own affairs legislative chambers.

The various administrations do not operate entirely separately as there are several liaison committees to co-ordinate their activities broadly (for example education Ministers meet regularly to co-ordinate standards).

Each of the administrations is run by a Ministers' Council, the members of which have the same status as Cabinet Ministers.

The second pillar of the system is the one which holds up general affairs, or power-sharing.

Starting from the bottom, the various primary local authorities in a particular region have representation on a regional services council.

The number of seats an authority may have on an RSC is directly proportional to that authority's consumption of services in the region but in no case may it be more than half.

Each local authority in the region is represented and decisions are taken by majority vote, ensuring that all race groups resident in the region are consulted.

REGIONAL POWER-SHARING STRUCTURES

Power-sharing structures at regional level are to be the new executive provincial administrations which will be in charge of general affairs.

The Administrator and executive committee of each province will be appointed by the State President and there is no prescription that these functionaries should be white.

Provision is also made for joint executive structures to be created between provinces and self-governing States, such as the envisaged Natal/kwaZulu administration.

The provincial administrations will be accountable to Parliament by way of the Joint Standing Committee on the provinces.

At central level, whites, coloured people and Indians "share" power in that all general affairs legislation must be passed by each House.

Not shown on the diagram, but playing an important role in entrenching overall white supremacy, is the white-dominated President's Council which has powers to arbitrate on deadlocked legislation.

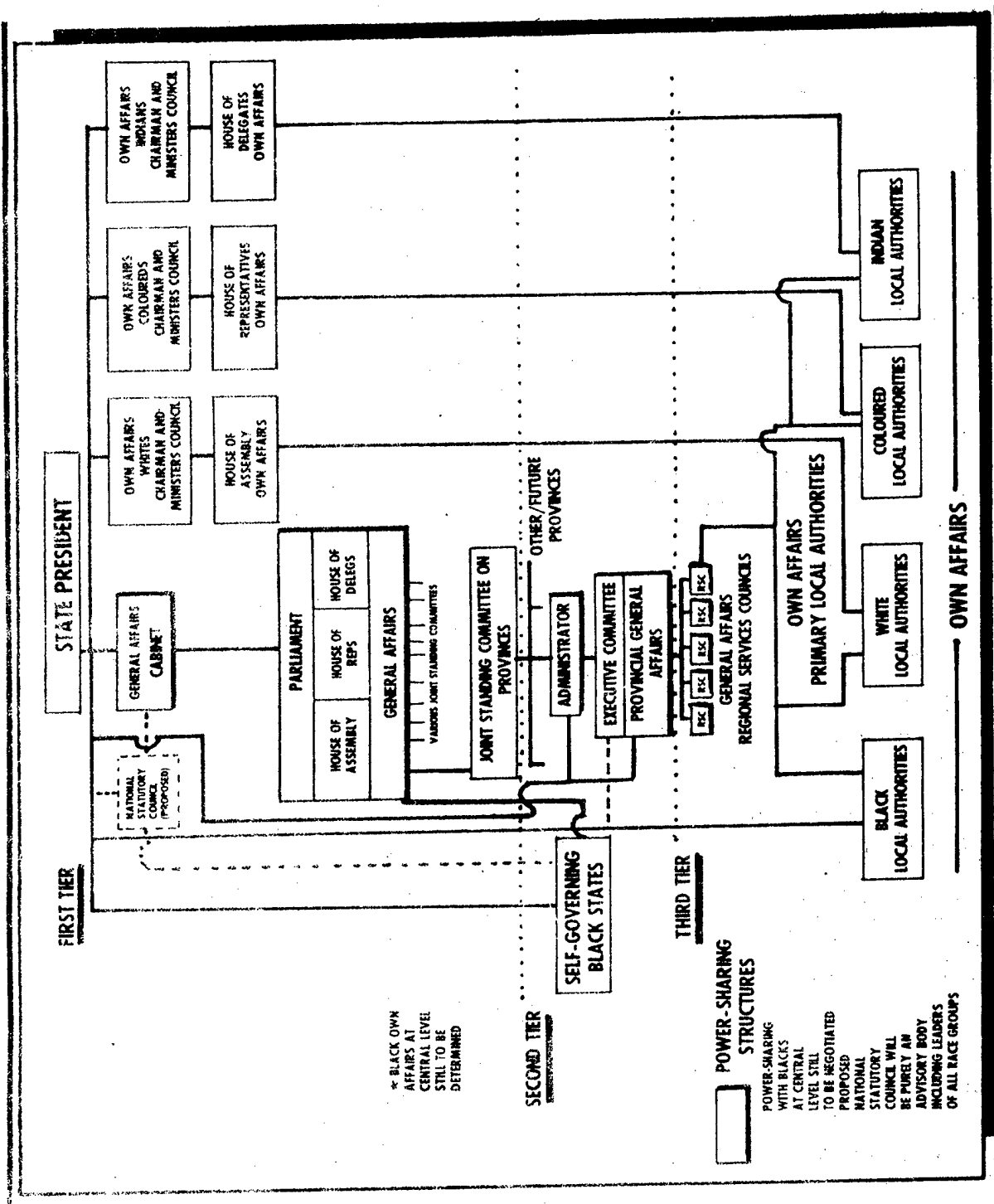
Just how blacks are eventually to be brought into the central government is something still to be negotiated.

A National Statutory Council, with advisory functions which will bring blacks into the highest advisory level of government, is also planned.

The highest executive for general affairs is the Cabinet and, ultimately, the State President.

In theory, the President may be white, coloured or Indian. In practice, this position is filled by an electoral college which is numerically loaded in favour of the governing party in the white House of Assembly.

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CSO: 3400/1754



13 June 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

HEUNIS COMMENTS ON PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT RESTRUCTURING

MB121229 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1222 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, 12 May, SAPA--The 13 Development Boards, Transvaal Peri-Urban boards and the Cape Divisional Councils, will be placed under the control of their respective provincial administrations on 1 July, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today.

Announcing the restructuring of the provincial and regional governments, he said the Natal Development and Services Board and regional water corporations would continue to exist provisionally until their functions were rationalised or they fell under a Regional Services Council.

He said all these bodies had been investigated by four committees of inquiry whose recommendations had been accepted by the government, with few amendments.

The various administrative units would be provisionally retained and added to the various provincial administrations under the provincial secretaries and administrators to ensure continuity. Although the boards would no longer exist, their employees would retain their current conditions of service and continue in their present posts for the transitory period to 31 December.

The government had accepted in principle to continue the various services with as little as possible disruption of the personnel, Mr Heunis said.

It had also been decided to "treat personnel when transferred to other institutions as individuals with particular preferences, skills and abilities."

The government was fully aware of the expertise acquired over the decades by the personnel of the various development bodies. As far as possible, the government wanted to transfer the functions as well as the officials responsible for them to the receiving institution simultaneously.

For instance, about 540 development board labour regulation employees would be transferred to the Department of Manpower where they would continue with the same work, but under a new employer.

Core conditions of service such as salaries, housing, pension and medical schemes would be guaranteed. The government also wanted to finalise the future and security of the personnel and preferred to retain officials rather than allow them to leave the public service.

The services of the chairman and board members of the Peri-Urban Areas Board of the Transvaal, would terminate on 30 June and the administrative employees would be transferred to the Transvaal administrator and Exco on the same terms.

Similarly the Cape Divisional Council employees would fall under the Cape Administration until they were taken over by the regional services councils.

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CSO: 3400/1703

JPRS-SSA-86-062
13 June 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

HEUNIS DISCUSSES LAND FOR BLACK HOUSING

MB131954 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1952 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, 13 May, SAPA--The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today he would not let himself be threatened by anyone when it came to claims for residential land. He was reacting in his reply to debate on his budget vote, to points raised by Mr W.E. van der Merwe (CP [Conservative Party] Meyerton).

The minister said Mr van der Merwe referred to a request from the town council of Katlehong for additional ground for housing. Such an application had indeed been received and was being investigated, with regard for the needs of all the various population groups.

Mr Meyer had also referred to a newspaper report quoting Katlehong's mayor as saying his town needed 27,000 housing units by 1987 and that it was "shortsighted planning by the government not to have done its homework properly."

"I do not read into this anything more than a straightforward statement," said Mr Heunis. "I do however want to repeat that claims by all population groups for more ground must be made in a responsible manner. I will not allow myself to be threatened from any side."

Replying to Dr T.G. Alant (NP [National Party] Pretoria East), who said that he was told there were about 70,000 blacks sleeping illegally in the backyards of white areas of Pretoria and called for family accommodation for these people within reasonable commuting distance of the city, he said the matter was receiving urgent attention.

Mr Heunis also said it was not government policy to stifle industrial growth in the metropolitan areas, but to create new jobs in areas which were not subjected to the same degree of congestion as the metropolitan core areas.

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CSO: 3400/1703

SOUTH AFRICA

TOP AFRIKANER THEOLOGIAN CONDEMNS LACK OF ORDER

MB131351 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1330 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, 13 May, SAPA--There are times when it is the duty of the church to say "no" in the clearest possible terms, one of South Africa's most influential theologians said last night.

Addressing the 61st General Church meeting of the Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk [Duth Reformed Church], which opened in Pretori yesterday, chairman Professor Bart Oberholzer said it was "intolerable" that order and discipline no longer existed in parts of South Africa.

"We say no to people who wish to undermine the authority of the government. We also say no to those who regard love for ones fatherland, church and own people as justification for compromise with evil. That we, Afrikaner Christians, are constantly being maligned, is true. We are even spoken of as criminals. But we have seen barbarism at its worst return to the land. We are involved in a revolutionary war in which humanity and the truth are simply ignored. The church will urge its members to treat the government with the necessary respect, but it will also urge the government to do its duty with a firm hand," Professor Oberholzer told a congregation of nearly 600 delegates and special guests.

These included the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of National Education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, Professor Carel Boshoff, Chairman of the SA Bureau for Racial Affairs (SABRA) and the Mayor of Pretoria, Mr Steyn van der Spuy.

Earlier, Prof Oberholzer was elected leader of the Ned Herv Kerk for the 17th consecutive year. The rest of the office-bearers will be named today, when the meeting proper gets underway.

Likely to cause the most discussion is the Ned Herv Kerk's controversial Article 3, which effectively prohibits anyone other than a white to become a member of the church.

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CSO: 3400/1703

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT REFUSES SCHOOL OPENING--Cape Town, 14 May, SAPA--The government has refused South African College Schools (SACS) permission to open to all races. The Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, told a four-man delegation from SACS on Friday that no amending legislation was being considered which would permit this. The delegation met Mr Clase after almost 80 percent of the parents from SACS junior and secondary schools had voted to open the schools. Other state-run schools have had similar support from parents for open enrollment. The chairman of the SACS School Committee, Professor E.J. Whitaker, said today "full and frank" discussions had taken place. "The minister made it plain that no amending legislation was contemplated now or in the near future which would permit the schools to be opened or which would enable him to authorize the admission of race groups other than whites to the schools," Prof Whitaker said. Mr Clase had said education policy was continuously receiving government attention and that "educationally accountable adaptations" were made when considered necessary. At its next meeting the School Committee would give further consideration to how it could achieve its desired ends, Prof Whitaker said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1505 GMT 14 May 86 MB] /12913

GOVERNMENT DROPS RENT CLAUSE--The government has scrapped a heavily criticized rent clause in the Black Local Authorities Amendment Bill. Patrick Cull in Parliament has the full story. [Cull] The controversial Clause 13 in the Black Local Authorities Amendment Bill, which would have allowed local authorities to secure garnishee orders against black rent defaulters has been dropped after opposition in the Standing Committee. The clause, which raised a howl of protest when the bill was published last month, would also have allowed black local authorities to secure a warrant of execution against the movable property of employers who failed to implement the garnishee orders. A further controversial clause empowering a black local authority to appoint anyone as a police officer or police official, however, within its area of jurisdiction has been retained. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 14 May 86 MB] /12913

COLORED WOMEN IN SADF--House of Representatives, 12 May, SAPA--Colored women can now be accepted into the SADF on the same basis as white women, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said today. Speaking in his vote of the budget, he said an application had been received from a colored woman and was being processed. Colored women would be appointed on the same conditions as white women. He said the Geldenhuys Committee had recommended

that coloreds would be accommodated in the SADF to a greater extent in the future. Conscription for colored would not however be implemented at present but it was possible that it would eventually become necessary as the country's defence requirements increased. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1830 GMT 12 May 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/1703

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO CROSS-BORDER RAIDS

Rajbansi Cites 'Hypocritical' Reaction

MB211643 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1640 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] House of Delegates, 21 May, SAPA--Any action by a government could be justified if it was against elements who wanted to engage in senseless destruction of life and property, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said today.

Speaking during the snap debate on this week's cross-border raids, he said South Africa was faced with a world "full of double standards and hypocrisy."

"Israelis have struck against the Arab states, India has done it against Pakistan and the United States has attacked Libya."

Recently, the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, had been left with no alternative but to use force to "flush out terrorists" from the Golden Temple.

"We condemn the use of violence, from whichever quarter, to bring about changes," he said. "I am of the view that action on the part of any government throughout the world against elements who want to engage in senseless destruction of life and property can be justified."

He called for a cessation of violence "from every quarter" in order to give a chance to peaceful reform. In an "action, reaction and pre-action situation," people using violence should know that there were no winners or losers. "It is therefore imperative that acts of terrorism be ceased in order to avoid counter-measures which may be praised in some quarters while they are criticised in others. "I believe that South Africa's critics--some of whom look at similar acts with double vision--can only be proven wrong if all groups fighting for change do so in a peaceful way."

Mr Rajbansi said there was an international outcry against terrorism and many countries believed, like the United States, that a country reserved the right to defend itself and take action against countries that provided sanctuaries for perpetrators of violence.

"Recent events should make us all determined to make a stronger call for a truce respected by all sides in order to try the programme of peace," he said.

There were good reasons for the phrasing of such dictums as "an eye for an eye" and "fight fire with fire."

ECC Protests Raids at Pietermaritzburg

MB210657 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2052 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, 20 May, SAPA--Police kept a close watch on members of the End Conscription Campaign in Pietermaritzburg today when they took to the city's streets to picket in protest against the South African raids on targets in Harare, Gaborone and Lusaka yesterday.

Several riot squad policemen were seen questioning the picketers, allegedly asking them their names and addresses, and a number of their vehicles were patrolling the streets in the area.

The ECC reported that their national secretary, Mr David Chandler, was taken to the police station for refusing to give the police his address. He was later released.

The picketers held placards during the afternoon rush-hour bearing slogans such as "negotiate, don't raid," "SADF wat maak jy nou" [SADF, what are you doing now], "Has SA declared war?", "raids are no solution," and "stop SADF raids."

A man, standing next to one of the picketers with a piece of cardboard saying "Botha knows whats good for SA (and so say all of us)," was seen by reporters waving to the police and laughing. A policeman in a patrol van laughed and waved back.

A spokeswoman for the ECC, Miss Jackui Boule, said: "The picket was very successful," but added that members of the public tore up two of the placards.

She said the picket was a protest against the "absolutely indefensible raids" yesterday. "The raids on and into neighbouring states are no solution to the country's internal conflict and serve only to escalate violence internally and on South Africa's borders."

"Young white males are being forced by law to participate in the atrocities. This is a violation of their rights. The ECC remains committed to working for peace," she said.

SACBC 'Disturbed' With Actions

MB211116 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0949 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, 21 May, SAPA--The Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC) is deeply disturbed at the set-back to the quest for Christian justice and peace which the SADF raids on Lusaka, Harare and Gaborone will inevitably cause.

In a statement the SACBC said the last few weeks showed a glimmer of hope that the government was reconsidering its stance towards the African National Congress, and that the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) had a measure of success as honest broker.

"It pains us that any progress of these past weeks has been seriously jeopardized. The bishops conference, at its recent extraordinary plenary session, took note that the initiative of the EPG might demand a reassessment of the issue of economic pressure as the most effective of non-violent means to change the system of apartheid and its inherent injustices.

"The Government must be warned that SADF adventurisms such as this week's raids seriously threaten the work of the EPG and increase the prospects of international economic pressure and of local violent retribution," the statement claimed.

Genuine political reforms are simply invalidated by such military actions, pointed out the statement.

"As religious and moral leaders, we call on all parties trapped in the South African spiral of violence to come to their senses and implement true Christian peace and justice," said the statement.

Raids Reportedly Result of Truce Support

MB221222 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT, 22 May 86

[Text] Diplomats in London say this week's cross-border raids were an attempt by right wing members of the South African Government to prevent negotiations between Pretoria and the ANC. The speculation follows reports that Nelson Mandela told the Commonwealth peace group at Pollsmoor Prison last Friday that he supports an ANC truce and talks with the South African authorities. (Neil Grantham) reports.

[Grantham] His offer is said to have included a truce by the outlawed ANC and talks with the South African Government, and it could have opened the door for a peaceful end to apartheid. But officials at Westminster and the Commonwealth Secretariat believe his offer was overheard by a South African Government observer accompanying the peace seekers. The observer's version of the offer is thought to have triggered panic in Pretoria over the possibility of a breakthrough to a negotiated deal, which the right wing of the National Party would condemn as betrayal of white interests. It is pointed out ministers never thought Mandela would make such an offer. Forty-eight hours after the offer, the South Africans crippled the Commonwealth peace mission with raids on alleged ANC targets in three black African countries.

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CSO: 3400/1793

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORTAGE ON VIOLENCE AT CROSSROADS TOWNSHIP

Police Accused of Taking Sides

MB220553 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2123 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, 21 May, SAPA--The director of the Board of Social Responsibility, Rev Syd Luckett, today alleged that armed police in plainclothes were "mixing with witdoeke [white scarves] from Crossroads."

Mr Luckett, who has been involved in negotiations to restore peace at Crossroads, was speaking at a lunchtime protest meeting at the University of Cape Town attended by about 900 students.

Responding to the new allegations today, Police Liaison Officer for the Western Cape, Capt Jan Calitz, said he "categorically denied that police were taking sides in the Crossroads conflict."

According to Mr Luckett, two days ago he passed two road blocks in crossroads manned by vigilantes "while the police stood by."

"When I came out of Crossroads from the SACLA Clinic I came across a group of witdoeke. Three heavily armed white men were with them," he said.

"Yesterday I again encountered the three white men and when I asked them what they were doing there they produced their police identification cards," Mr Luckett said.

Mr Luckett told reporters he was willing to file an affidavit backing his allegations and that he knew the names of some of the men. He further alleged that "whenever the police intervened in the conflict in Crossroads it was on the side of the witdoeke versus the youth."

Mr Luckett told students that "very subtle" intervention by the authorities in Crossroads in the past had become quite blatant. He pointed out that the conflict in Crossroads "fitted in well with the government strategy to demolish Crossroads."

Outlining the history of the squatter camp he said that in 1981 new squatter settlements had started on the edge of Crossroads, such as Ngawga Bush and recently the Portlands Cement Community.

At the end of 1984 the government announced that people would no longer be forced out of Crossroads, but that the satellite camps must go to Site C in Khayalitsha. He said that state of emergency people had resulted in the politicisation of squatters who had developed strong links with township and civic organisations. [sentence as received]

"The area became a no-go area for police and army," he said. They resisted any attempt to move and in line with government policy they (the squatters) should never have been there." He said there were "some indications that the development board would not allow people to go back to Crossroads and will only allow them to move to Khayalitsha."

Commentary Views Enforcement Problems

MB230822 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 23 May 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The tragic events at Crossroads have brought to the attention of South Africans everywhere in the most starkly dramatic form a phenomenon that is doing incalculable harm to peaceful political progress in the country.

For the past year or more, gangs of youths have been increasingly successful in establishing a reign of terror in the township. Rejecting the authority even of the informal leaders in the area, they pinned their hopes on revolution and acted ruthlessly against any in the community who dared voice disagreement. To the extent that they were also successful in a campaign to keep the police out of the area, the inevitable outcome was the violent resistance organized by bands in the community that flared up this week. The situation that has finally been reached is one in which order can probably be restored only with the use of force greater than would have been required originally.

The day of the young rebels, is how an international news magazine describes the phenomenon in a recent analysis. Something new is happening in countries around the world, according to the ECONOMIST, quoting organized acts of violent political behavior by youths in South Africa, Northern Ireland, India, Sri Lanka, China, and even Britain. The ECONOMIST sees the phenomenon in these countries and elsewhere as a product of modern communications technology, which had made it possible for the revolutionary message to be carried cheaply and widely to the young who are, in their naivety and impatience, an ideal audience.

To that may be added the fact that an increasingly significant number of young people around the globe are unemployed, and therefore especially receptive to calls for radical action. In South Africa 80 percent of blacks between the ages of 18 and 26 have never been employed. For such people there is an irresistible attraction in an ideology that rejects the necessary compromises of democratic politics in favor of the utopia promised as the harvest of revolutionary violence. The ECONOMIST believes that in the long run, governments and peoples that are concerned about democratic norms have only

one answer: to wait patiently until the rebels grow older and more prudent, and in their turn see the point of compromise.

In the meantime, the reaction of the authorities should be to employ the minimum force needed to protect the innocent and to remove genuine grievances. That conclusion seems to be irrefutable, and the guidelines it lays down are perfectly straight forward. But putting them into practice in a situation of intense political competition between opposed viewpoints is another matter.

Excessive police force for example, is generally acknowledged to be counterproductive. Less generally accepted is the converse: that insignificant police force to protect the innocent is equally destructive of social and economic stability in the short term and, in the long term, of democratic goals.

The events at Crossroads are a dismal reminder of that truth. A Johannesburg morning newspaper comments: The alternative to law is anarchy, and anarchy is to be more feared than bad law. Ever since the cry went up for the removal of police and military units from the townships, says BUSINESS DAY, the question has been asked by people of good will: what then? Will the Pol Pots, the teenage killers, prevail?

The answer is provided by the chaotic conflict between the comrades and the vigilantes, who have come into existence to resist them. South Africans who are determined that Crossroads should not be a prophetic microcosm of South Africa must accept that enforcement of the law--no matter where or under what pretext it is broken--is a precondition for stability, peaceful reform, and a democratic order.

/12913

CSO: 3400/1793

SOUTH AFRICA

'NETWORK' PROGRAM PANEL DISCUSSES SIGNIFICANCE OF UWUSA

MB030815 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1900 GMT 1 May 86

[Discussion between Jerry Schuytema, SABC economics editor, and Bokkie Botha, group personnel manager of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, in Johannesburg, and Simon Conco, general secretary of the United Workers Union of South Africa, in Durban, on the "Network" program introduced by John Bishop--live]

[Excerpts] [Bishop] Earlier today, a milestone was reached in South African trade unionism at a mass rally in Durban. The United Workers Union of South Africa, UWUSA, was founded. It is the first black trade union confederation in favor of investment in a capitalist system. Now, to discuss the significance of this event, economics editor Jerry Schuytema talks to Mr Simon Conco in Durban and Mr Bokkie Botha in Johannesburg. Jerry?

[Schuytema] Thank you, John. Mr Conco, perhaps if we could go to you first. Could you recap briefly why it was felt that there is another union or another umbrella organisation in unions necessary, because we do have four major umbrella unions which should cover the full spectrum.

[Conco] Well, the reason is simple. Politics have played havoc with our trade union movement, and labor is not getting a fair deal for the subscriptions they pay for being members. We have discerned a very wide chasm between the thinking of the leaders and the thinking of the ordinary member of the shop floor. The leader is politically inspired and identifies with definite party political ...[changes thought] with definite party politics. For instance, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]--As far as we have observed, from its inception, it identified itself with the UDF [United Democratic Front] and ANC politics. And, as if it was not enough for them to say so in words, their most senior official traveled to Harare to pay his respects to ANC on behalf of the laborers, the workers, who had given him no such authority.

[Schuytema] Mr Conco, we will come back to the political issues you have mentioned in a moment. What I think would interest our viewers, and possibly also management throughout South Africa at the moment, is: Are not you--and we know the trauma that management had to go through in the early days of trade unionism in South Africa, of emergent trade unionism--are not you creating another area of conflict on the workplace, a very serious area of conflict?

[Conco] No. We do not think that way. As a matter of fact, we expect no conflict, at least not from our part. We are definitely not going to be involved in a conflict of any kind. We believe that the unions which believe in solving their problems through confrontation have a right, have a democratic right, to express their feelings, express their views, to the public, and we who believe in negotiation and exhausting all channels of getting redress have a democratic right to express our views in public.

[Schuytema] Mr Conco, I would like to bring in Mr Botha at this stage. Mr Botha is it not so, though, if one does look at how unions do compete for membership, management does get squeezed.

[Botha] Oh, certainly. I think that this is one of the concerns that I think many employers have about the formation of UWUSA. I think that many employers obviously are quite impressed with the antidisinvestment stance of UWUSA, but those of us who have gone through competition between trade unions on the shop floor know what it is like to deal with it and certainly, we have, speaking for my own organization, we have had conflict between competing trade unions, and very often we find ourselves in difficult situations, because they have been fighting it out for membership.

[Schuytema] Is not, though, the formation of UWUSA--especially if you look at its constituency in trying to promote the concept of free enterprise--a terrible indictment on management on not being able to show the benefits of free enterprise to its workers?

[Botha] Yes, that may be so. There are certainly enormous criticisms of management not having been able to sell free enterprise, and many employers have launched into campaigns, possibly a little late, to show that. I think that we have got to look at the situation within the context of the South African sociopolitical situation. Many workers see, have a perception, that management has profited through apartheid and through supporting the apartheid system, and so it is not surprising that many of them have that view.

[Schuytema] Mr Conco, the formation of UWUSA--would you say that does reflect, though, from your perception, a grassroots support for the free enterprise system among South African workers?

[Conco] Yes, it does. The black workers has not benefited in any way from the free enterprise system, as of now. But the workers, at least those who think like us, think that the fact that the black people have not benefited as they would like to from the free enterprise system does not mean that the system itself is bad per se. Now, the alternative that is given to us by the unions in the COSATU grouping, for instance, is not at all attractive to us, because it is not clear to us what it is going to achieve. What it seems to us it will achieve, is that it will destroy the economy of this country. And once the economy of this country is destroyed, we are not being told how the economy would be revived.

[Schuytema] Mr Conco, can we just go back to Mr Botha. Are not all umbrella organizations from your experience naturally lending themselves towards the

political issues, because they are so far removed, in any case, from workshop issues, from the real issues on the work floor?

[Botha] Yes, I think so, I think that this is one of the interesting things about Mr Conco's comments about UWUSA. Of course, UWUSA has to a large extent been formed under the umbrella of Inkatha, and that of course is a political organization too, if I understand it correctly.

[Conco] Of course, there is nothing wrong with workers being involved in politics, but there is everything wrong with workers being led along certain party-political lines which are divisive if the workers do not share the same political ideology. So it is just as well that we should not maintain this marriage, these fellow travelers traveling the same direction but to different destinations.

[Botha] But is Mr Conco's UWUSA not in fact also bring politics onto the shop floor?

[Conco] We have never denied that politics are part of life in South Africa. As a matter of fact, the dividing line between what is taking place on the shop floor and politics is very thin, indeed, because we are all manipulated by politics in this world. So, we feel once ideology comes into the picture, then we have problems, because...[change thought] most of our members were once members of COSATU, and we have been encouraging them to be members of FOSATU [Federation of South African Trade Unions], which is the forerunner of COSATU. We....

[Schuytem, interrupting] Mr Conco, I am sorry we have to stop there. I am afraid we have run out of time. Thank you, gentlemen, Mr Botha and Mr Conco. Good night.

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SOUTH AFRICA

SITUATION NEAR LEBOWA BORDER NEAR 'FLASH POINT'

Farmers Feel Threatened

MB052046 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1932 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Steelpoort, Eastern Transvaal May 5, SAPA--Eastern Transvaal farmers today warned that the Lebowa border was turning into a flashpoint due to "violent communist agitators" operating from the troubled homeland.

Worried and angry Steelpoort farmers, on Lebowa's eastern border, told of their workers and vehicles being set alight and their fences being "carried away" by starving stock raiders who made repeated sorties from the barren homeland.

Agitators from Lebowa demanded a R1000-a-year "ANC pass" from farmers to enter the homeland safely, said farmer Mr Christo Louw.

He knew of at least one farmer who had bought such a permit.

Four farmers' trucks and 14 private vehicles had been burnt recently, said neighbouring farmer Mr Paul Kluge.

"They have only necklaced blacks so far, but they are definitely going to burn a white person one of these days," he said.

Farmers were going under as their labourers faced the necklace if they worked for less than R5 a day--a fee farmers could not afford.

"I told my labourers I'm a farmer--not a mine which can negotiate with unions," said Mr Louw.

A handful of labourers stayed permanently on the farms to escape punishment. About 18 farmers were affected by the development, which started 5 months ago.

But farmers had received threats that attacks would be carried out on their farms.

"I'm about fifth on the priority list," Mr Louw said.

Said another farmer: "The situation is explosive. The only solution I can see is Paul Kruger's: go and shoot 3000 of them.

"You must understand our bitterness. These are second and third generation farms that have cost hundreds of thousands of rands to develop, which have no value now due to their location," said Mr Kluge.

"We are busy losing everything we have due to circumstances beyond our control."

Mr Pietie du Plessis, the minister of manpower, was "tentatively" scheduled to attend a farmers meeting in Steelpoort--which is in his constituency--on Friday, a spokesman for his department, Mr Willen Pruis, said.

Farmers from surrounding towns said they would attend and promised a "warm" reception.

A tour deep into Lebowa at the weekend by a reporter revealed a politicised populace.

Villagers on the dirt roads cried "Comrade" and gave black power salutes.

A car was burning out on the Sekhukhune Road about 2 km from the South African border.

Lebowa's agreed that the political awakening started about 5 months ago.

Steelpoort farmers said they suspected that not only blacks but whites were responsible for the "communist" politicisation.

"South African police are patrolling the area in Casspiers but they can't be everywhere, and the agitators are well-organised," said Mr Kluge.

"They've virtually carried away my whole fence," he said.

Mr Louw's brother, Hugo, said his income from sweet potatoes had been slashed from R42,000 last year to R2000 this year due to the agitation and lack of labour.

"You can come and fetch all the sweet potatoes you can carry, as long as you dig them out yourself," Mr Hug Louw said.

Eastern Transvaal police said they were unaware of the developments along the Lebowa border, as outlined by the farmers.

The Steelpoort farming community ascribed a grisly series of murders recently around the neighbouring Roossenekal and Laersdrift districts to Lebowa insurgents.

Elderly farming couples had been brutally murdered at night, by being hit with a ploughshare on the head or by metal rods being shunted down their throats, Leardsdrift shopkeeper Mr Hannes Ruthven said. Police confirmed the murders but could not confirm that the killers had come from Lebowa.

Electrified Border Fence Requested

MB091816 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1741 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Steelpoort, May 9, SAPA--The installation of an electrified fence along the Lebowa border to repel agitators and thieves was proposed by eastern Transvaal farmers during a meeting with the minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plesis, and police and SADF officials in Steelpoort today.

The Vorentoe Steelpoort Farmers Association met the government delegation to ask for protection against--and a solution to--the "sustained intimidation and thievery" by a section of the impoverished Lebowa population.

Farmers said this week agitators from across the Steelpoort River, which formed the border between South Africa and the homeland, "necklaced" their workers, burned their vehicles, stole cattle and crops and generally made the farmers lives miserable.

A farmer, Mr Paul Kluge, of Grootboom, said after today's closed meeting that police had promised reinforcements and an escort for their children's school-bus.

"Communist agitators," who tried to enforce higher wages for labourers by attacking workers who worked for less than R5 a day, had threatened to attack farmers on their own land, farmers said.

Mr Kluge said farmers handed Mr du Plessis--who is their MP--a memorandum about their plight, and an electrified fence was among the proposals mooted.

"Now well wait a week or two to see how the authorities react," he said.

Mr Du Plesis said this afternoon from Lydenburg he would consider the suggestions contained in the memorandum.

"It was a positive meeting and the farmers are calm. There is no reason for concern," he said.

Committees would be formed for future liaison between the farmers and the authorities, Mr Du Plessis said.

The Steelpoort farming community cultivate some 15 farms which lie sandwiched between the Steelpoort river and a mountain running alongside it.

Across the river, on the Lebowa side, a shrubby plain of several kilometres stretches to another mountain ridge, which harbours a narrow strip of dwellings --the first of the many little villages found between the Lebowa mountains.

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CSO: 3400/1669

SOUTH AFRICA

TELEVISION PANEL DISCUSSES BILL OF RIGHTS

MB071620 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1930 GMT 6 May 86

[Discussion between Mr Justice J.M. Didcott, Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court in Durban; Professor Charles Dhlamini, head of the Department of Criminal and Procedural Law at the University of Zululand in Durban; and Professor Marinus Wiechers of the Department of Constitutional and International Law at the University of South Africa, in Johannesburg, moderated by John Bishop an introduction by Michelle Alexander on the "Network" program--video taped]

[Excerpts] [Alexander] A few days ago at the University of Pretoria a symposium on a bill of rights for South Africa was presented by the faculty of law under the auspices of the Society of University Teachers of Law. Amongst the distinguished speakers were the honorable Mr Justice Didcott, Professor Charles Dhlamini, and Professor Marinus Wiechers. We invited them to the studio early this afternoon to discuss the feasibility of a bill of rights for South Africa.

[Bishop] Gentlemen, thank you very much for joining us. Before we really get into the debate, can we hear briefly your comments on the issue of a bill of rights for South Africa? First Mr Justice Didcott.

[Didcott] A bill of rights, I think, must be distinguished from a political program. The function of a bill of rights really is to be a shield rather than a sword. It is protective. It doesn't proclaim details of policy. It ensures that everyone will be free to organize his own political party and to solicit support for it and to vote for it in order to give effect to his programs and that that right will not be taken away by those who have power for the time being and, of course, that he will not be discriminated against or have his basic rights interfered with in any way.

[Bishop] Thank you very much. Professor Dhlamini, your view?

[Dhlamini] Well, yes, a bill of rights obviously is an instrument that is there to protect the rights of the individual, especially against the infringement by the executive and erosion by legislature. So it is there to protect the rights of the individual, or protect the rights which an individual has against those who are more powerful than him.

[Bishop] Anything else to add? Are you for it, or are you against it?

[Dhlamini] Well, definitely, I am for a bill of rights because I feel that it is in the interest of everybody in society that his rights be protected because ultimately by protecting the rights of the individual you ensure that the rights of the members of the community are protected.

[Bishop] Thank you for that. Professor Wiechers, I think everyone knows at least since the conference that you are 100 percent for a bill of rights for South Africa. Is that correct?

[Wiechers] Yes. There is something I want to emphasize. You know, obviously when we talk about a bill of rights, we think of a, you know, formal part of our constitution. Now obviously we don't have that, but what people tend to forget is that we have a double legal system, actually a very rich legal system, because we have both the continental and the English systems. And if we talk about a bill of rights as meaning the real contents of such a bill of rights, the rights and the duties, you know, the freedoms in such a bill of rights, then we have that. It is part of our legal, common law systems. What we don't have is a formal protection of those rights and freedoms in a constitution and that is obviously what we have got to work for.

[Bishop] And some of that we will discuss in a second. Thank you gentlemen.

[Bishop] So gentlemen, let's continue the debate and start with you again Justice Didcott. You, I think, approached the subject from the beginning setting out a few advantages. Would you elaborate on those advantages for this country if we were to have a bill of rights?

[Didcott] Well, I am not quite sure in what direction you want me to elaborate. One could go off in many directions. So perhaps you could be a little bit more....

[Bishop, interrupting] Yes, I think you mentioned...[changes thought] I detected a cohesive quality to a bill of rights, people being able to see that they were, if you like, equal before the law?

[Didcott] Yes. One of the great problems that the law is in these days is that it is...[changes thought] there are so many organs of...[changes thought] apart from parliament itself, ministers, officials, administrative tribunals of various kinds have the powers to make the most far-reaching and profound decisions affecting people's lives, and the capacity of the courts to set matters right if there has been an injustice is extremely limited. There are many examples of this in our history over the years, and a bill of rights would balance the interests, the legitimate interests, of the state and the community as a whole with the interests of the individual in a way which does not happen at the moment because there is really very little going for the interests of the individual. The power of the state in a modern society is overwhelming.

[Bishop] Yes. Professor Dhlamini, would you add something to that?

[Dhlamini] Yes. Perhaps what I would say is that there is definitely a need for a bill of rights in South Africa, especially because in the past the number of people especially people of color, have been discriminated against in a number of laws which were quite unjust. And perhaps this is one of the things which some of the people who are now against a bill of rights are saying. They say that, of course, we cannot have a bill of rights now being implemented in South Africa, when there are so many laws which are discriminatory on the statute. But I personally feel that if we cannot have a bill of rights now, I do not see that we will be able to have a bill of rights in future. Why? Because I believe that if you want to have a bill of rights, you must actually create in the minds of the people a feeling that they really need a bill of rights, that a bill of rights is there to protect their interests, or their rights as such, and they must have the respect for that bill of rights. And for a long time in South Africa there has not been such a bill of rights, and especially blacks have been so far singled out for discriminatory treatment. Now, what is going to happen is that, if perhaps on the verge of transfer of power, if there is something like that, what we are going to have is that if you suggest a bill of rights for a black government, for instance, they will simply say: Well, I mean, it is not acceptable for them, because it is there to protect the interests of the white minority group in South Africa. And so I think that if it were possible, the best time to implement a bill of rights would be now, so that at least people should get used to it, should respect a bill of rights, and then...[changes thought] because I believe that a bill of rights is there not only to protect the white interests, or the black interests, and that is why I am for it. I believe that ultimately, even if perhaps at the moment one group or the other has the benefit, but ultimately the bill of rights is going to be in the interests of all people of the country, whatever government is in power, because the problem that we are going to have, even if there is a change of government, is that power is always a perennial problem. Any government can abuse its powers, and sort of infringe the rights of individuals. Therefore, if you have an instrument which intrenches those rights, then you have a better safeguard than perhaps trusting in the people who are in power.

[Bishop] Professor Dhlamini, let me cross-examine you a little on that, to use a court phrase. What makes you think that if a bill of rights is introduced before what you call a change of government, that would be accepted by a new government?

[Dhlamini] I am saying that it would be accepted not necessarily by the new government itself, but by the people as such. In other words, if the people have come to realize that the bill of rights is there for them, it is protecting their interests, then the people can be able to control the government, in the sense that government cannot do what it likes, because they will be afraid of the people as such. But I say that if people have not come to that, they will be conditioned to the position as it is at the moment; they will be conditioned to a situation of sort of subservience and fear. Then, what happens is that, whatever the government does, the new government does, it can do anything, they cannot do anything, they cannot stand up against the government and say: We do not want that. So, that is my viewpoint. And this is actually what has happened in Africa. On the eve of independence, the political leaders were always emphasizing the rights of the individual, the freedom of the individual. But after independence, what we have seen is a different

picture altogether. And I am not surprised that this is so, because, I mean, the blacks got used to the idea that you can preach democracy in theory, but in practice, when to come to practice, power is the name of the game. And this is exactly what I feel can happen in South Africa if there is no bill of rights by the time there is any transformation of the society that we have today.

[Bishop] Thank you very much. Now, it is over to you Professor Wiechers.

[Wiechers] Yes, I agree with my colleague, Professor Dhlamini. There are many people in South Africa who think that, you know, the time is not ripe for a bill of rights, we have not the right kind of order of things, and everything has got to be changed and suddenly, one good day, we will be in the right position to have a bill of rights. Of course, that is completely wrong. There is no such a time that is so inopportune, that it is not right for a bill of rights. It overspans. [as heard] It is really the cementing force in a society, because...[changes thought] I am always amazed when people say: Well, a bill of rights serves the interests of the whites or the blacks. It does not. It serves the interests of people, ordinary people. And what we need in this country if we so glibly say we are moving away from the Westminster system, then at least let us move away from the Westminster system, which is a very strong British tradition not to entrench their bills of rights. Because England has a bill of rights, but it is not entrenched. So if we move away, get into the entrenched form, and then finally work towards it, propagate it, because, you know, a bill of rights, protecting the rights and freedoms of individuals and groups through free association, has got to be finely engrafted in the hearts and minds of people. It is no use to have just a document, you know, a formal constitution, and once, with unbridled power, people become power drunk, in a sense, they throw it out. It has got to be part of ordinary life, and I am convinced that in this country, with our double legal system as I have said, it is very much part of our tradition, it very much lives in the hearts and minds of people, and what people mostly forget in this country, is we have bills of rights in our part of the country. Bophuthatswana has been operating under the bill of rights, with full judicial review, for a couple of years. The interim government in Namibia has a bill of rights. Ciskei has a bill of rights, unfortunately not with judicial review. And in each of these instances, I do not think there is any person who has said these principles, these values, are completely foreign to our way of living. There are even people who would say African democracy does not recognize a bill of rights, and my own experience with African democracy is that the right of the individual in the community is very much circumscribed by the individual's basic rights, his freedoms, his liberties. I think...

[Bishop, interrupting] Thank you very much, professor. Can I get back participants were adverse to the bill of rights. Did you answer them? And if not, would you answer them now? Would you ease their minds somewhat? How would you do that?

[Didcott] I am afraid I was not...[changes thought] I was at the conference for a very brief time, and not there at the period which you have mentioned. So I am not sure what the basis of the opposition was. I would suspect that it stems mainly and understandably from a distrust based upon a fair amount

of historical evidence of constitutions produced by whites and imposed upon blacks, which has been the pattern throughout our modern history, throughout this century, and perhaps the feeling that the bill of rights, again, is something which has come mainly from white groups who may be seeking to entrench white privileges. And if a bill of rights is perceived by blacks as being a device to entrench white privilege, then I would say it was probably doomed from the start. One has got to establish a confidence in all sections of the community, this being something that Professor Dhlamini has said, which is not to protect whites or to protect blacks, but to protect everyone. Although at particular times it may operate more to the advantage of one group than another.

[Bishop] Right. Well, the next question is, then: You are all agreed, of course--and it was interesting to see that Professor Dhlamini said: Let us bring it in, and give people the idea of freedom and equality under the law, and so on--but how would you bring it in? Can we stay with you just for 30 seconds, Mr Justice Didcott?

[Didcott] Well, I think that this is really predominantly a political question, and there is obviously a problem here, that there are many statutes still on our statute book which would not survive a bill of rights, a classical or typical bill of rights, at all; only a very attenuated bill of rights. And therefore one has to postulate a willingness in parliament to repeal those statutes before a bill of rights is introduced, or at the very latest, simultaneously with the introduction of it. But I think that this is really more for the political scientists to deal with the question of what political likelihood there is of its being introduced.

[Bishop] Professor Wiechers?

[Wiechers] Yes. No, I must disagree there. Basically it is a question of constitutionalism. It is how you get these accepted rights and freedoms partly entrenched in your constitution. We have the devices in our constitution. We have a two-thirds majority method and so on. Obviously, it is going to be difficult, you know, to make it operative, one whole. [as heard] But it could be part of a legislative reform program. You can have a bill of rights, and, say, an important law commission, law reform commission, and then feed parliament, say in a different program, to adjust your unjust laws according to this bill of rights. Also, in many instances, we do apply in our courts the ordinary bill of rights, freedoms, and liberties. Start by entrenching those. And then, with new constitutions, and we are in the process of getting new constitutions....

[Bishop, interrupting] Can I interrupt you, gentlemen. It is the old Father Time, again, and just say: Look, how should it be introduced? In bits and pieces, a little bit at a time, to make it palatable, or altogether? Professor Dhlamini?

[Dhlamini] I think perhaps like Professor Wiechers, I do not support the idea of introducing a bill of rights piecemeal. I believe, rather, that we should have a complete bill of rights, with all the rights which we feel are

fundamental, and entrench that bill of rights. But then the government can have a program, say for instance, within 2 or 3 years, that certain laws which are either basically discriminatory or other laws which are infringing the freedom of the individual, and so on, like for instance detention without trial, those laws are going to be phased out within a certain time limit. And the, ...[changes thought] of course, you will have certain other laws, even though they are not actually phased out by the time there is a court case, then the court can be able to decide on those issues. But I believe much more in the introduction of a complete bill of rights. I think it is going to strengthen the credibility of the government, rather than introducing it piecemeal.

[Bishop] Thank you very much. Gentlemen, our time has run out. I want to say thanks to Mr Justice Didcott, Professor Dhlamini, and Professor Marinus Wiechers. Thank you very much for joining us in debate.

/8918

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13 June 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

POLLS SHOW PESSIMISM AMONG URBAN WHITES ON FUTURE PEACE

MB101201 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0930 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 10, SAPA--Urban whites are more pessimistic about future peace in South Africa than they were a year ago, a recent poll shows.

The latest Omnichek poll was conducted among 1,306 white men and women in the major centres.

The thread of pessimism runs evenly through age, language and income groups in all centres and through single and married people.

Only five in every 100 respondents hedged the question by answering that they didn't know.

The poll, carried out in early April, pointed to the lifting of the partial state of emergency (but with unrest continuing), details of the 1986 budget, and the strengthening of the rand on international currency markets, and asked: "Compared with a year ago, are you more optimistic about the future for peace in South Africa?"

Nationwide, 56 percent of respondents said "no" and 39 percent said "yes," with 5 per cent saying they "didn't know."

The poll for men was conducted 2 weeks after that for the women but there was a close similarity in responses.

Two out of three women were much less optimistic than men: 61 per cent answered "no" against 36 per cent who said they were optimistic.

On the men, 49 per cent said "no," against 46 per cent who answered "yes."

Research surveys joint managing director, Mr John "Butch" Rice said: "This lack of confidence appears to be very deep-seated.

"There are signs that the authorities are well aware of this since we have had the governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, seeking to stimulate the economy by lowering interest rates, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, sending signals abroad on plans to end the unrest, and even SABC commentaries urging the restoration of confidence.

"But the general sense of unease about future peace suggests that all the stops will have to be pulled out to inspire and restore optimism," Mr Rice said.

Eighty-two per cent of respondents were married: In this category, 59 per cent said they were not hopeful about peace compared with 39 per cent who were.

Single people (bachelor or divorced) were equally gloomy: 55 per cent were doubtful, against 40 per cent who answered positively.

Respondents with one child in the household took a positive approach: 51 per cent said they were optimistic compared with 43 per cent who said they were not.

But 64 per cent of respondents from households with four children said they were not optimistic about peace, against 32 per cent who expressed doubt.

Afrikaans-speaking whites proved more pessimistic than English-speaking citizens: 60 percent of all Afrikaans-speaking whites replied "no" to the question, compared with 53 per cent with the same response from the other language group.

Sixty-four per cent of Afrikaans-speaking women answered negatively compared with 53 percent of Afrikaans menfolk.

In the English community, 58 per cent of the women were pessimistic: the men were equally divided, with 46 per cent of the poll saying "yes" and an equal number saying "no."

The poll revealed that 75 per cent of women with monthly incomes exceeding R3500 said they were less hopeful for peace than they were a year ago.

In contrast, 52 per cent of men in this income bracket expressed confidence for peace.

Overall, 59 per cent of this income group reflected pessimism, compared with 61 per cent of those earning R699 or less.

By age, lack of optimism among people in the 18-24, 25-34 and 34-49 age groups ranged between 55-60 per cent.

Of those 50 and older, half said they were not hopeful about a peaceful future.

In Bloemfontein, 65 per cent of respondents answered negatively, in Cape Town there was a 61 per cent negative response and in the eastern Cape/border centres 58 per cent said "no" to the question.

In the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereniging] area, 56 per cent of respondents were negative and 40 per cent were positive.

/8918

CSO: 3400/1669

SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL PARTY MP DISCUSSES POWER SHARING

MB121843 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1834 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, 12 May, SAPA--It was not reasonable to say the government planned to grant proportional representation in parliament to blacks, Mr Andre Fourie (NP [National Party] Turffontein) said today. Power-sharing implies the sharing of power and not its transfer, he said during the debate on the constitutional development and planning budget vote.

The government has not even completed its talks on power-sharing. There is not one proposal on the table for participation by blacks, yet the Conservative Party [CP] accepts that we are committed to proportional representation for blacks.

Rather than make such statements, Mr Fourie said, the CP should say whether it intended withdrawing, along with the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], to the Transvaal, Free State and parts of Natal.

The CP should also say whether it would try to establish exclusive white areas and take away all the rights given to blacks outside the homelands.

Referring to the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], Mr Fourie said that the party would only accept real reform had taken place the day the whites capitulate and hand over power to blacks. All they (PFP MP's) can do is attend memorial services for members of the SA Communist Party.

Referring to urbanisation of blacks, he said they had been conditioned to accepting the favours of the white man. As a result, blacks who could afford homes still put their names down for subeconomic housing.

This problem should be rectified by making more ground available for township development so that blacks could build their own homes, he said.

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CSO: 3400/1704

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM DISCUSSED

MB131245 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1900 12 May 86

[Interview with Andreas van Wyk, director general of the Department of constitutional Development and Planning, in Cape Town by Freek Robinson on the "Network" program--live]

[Text] [Robinson] Good evening. The present provincial councils will disappear on 1 July and be replaced by provincial executive committees. The Director General of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Dr Andreas van Wyk, is in our Cape Town studio to explain. Good evening Doctor. Can you hear us in Cape Town?

[Van Wyk] Loud and clear. Good evening.

[Robinson] Welcome to "Network." Doctor it seems that with the new system of provincial government that is going to be introduced a particular level of representation will disappear. Can you explain on what basis the new administrator and his committee members are going to be appointed?

[Van Wyk] As far as the structure is concerned, Mr Robinson, only one thing will change and that is that the elected provincial council will disappear. The administrator will be appointed by the state president as before and there will be an administrator in every provincial capital and second, an executive committee will also be appointed by the state president and no longer elected by a provincial council.

[Robinson] The specific question is: Can blacks, coloreds and Indians serve on that executive committee? On what basis will they be appointed by the state president?

[Van Wyk] The state president appoints persons from the different race groups to serve on the executive committee on the same basis as they are presently serving, that is, to carry out the executive function of the particular province.

[Robinson] Let us take a specific example, for instance, blacks. On what basis will one decide which black person must serve on that specific council?

[Van Wyk] Naturally it will depend on the state president's decision, as in the case of the appointment of cabinet members at the central government level.

[Robinson] Could one then assume that the state president will have to decide that a particular black person in a community of a province has shown fair leadership qualities, and that he can therefore serve on....

[Van Wyk interrupting] There are certain norms which apply even in the choice of cabinet members, and in this case similar norms will also naturally be developed, to ensure that the system can work. As you know, the system cannot operate without the necessary trust and power bases.

[Robinson] But that...[changes thought] Let us speak about the black man. He will not be representative of the blacks, but he will have to be seen by the blacks as being representative in some way, or at least be held in high esteem. Right?

[Van Wyk] Implicit in any political system is the fact that the people who operate within it must have the necessary legitimacy.

[Robinson] Could you tell us what exactly the functions of these new councils will be?

[Van Wyk] The new councils--actually, one should not speak of new councils as such...

[Robinson interrupting] Very well, committees or provincial administrations.

[Van Wyk] They are provincial managements or provincial administrations. They will undertake general functions. The constitution, as it stands, provides for own affairs, and these are handled by own affairs administrations. At the second-tier level, general affairs will be handled by these provincial administrations. There are of course many aspects which are important matters such as road, nature conservation, some aspects of local administration, some aspects of health services, all these will be dealt with at this level.

[Robinson] But what would you say will be the liason, the degree of liason, between these new bodies and government or parliament?

[Van Wyk] What is involved there, basically, is people who use government funds and carry out policy on behalf of the central government or an own affairs department. And somewhere along the way, responsibility has to be allocated for the spending of these funds and for policy being implemented. So the system to be followed will mean that the officials at the second-tier level or provincial level will be responsible to parliament. The political appointees will have a political responsibility to a Standing Committee of parliament for that province. As for the officials, the provincial secretary of each province will have to be responsible to the normal Standing Committee on public accounts for the use of the funds in his province.

[Robinson] Briefly, then, what about own affairs?

[Van Wyk] Own affairs, under the constitution, are structured very differently. Last May the government announced that own affairs administrations will be decentralized. But those are quite different from these provincial administrations.

[Robinson] Doctor, I must admit I still cannot see how the principle of devolution of power is actually going to become a reality in this new dispensation. Would you say, in other words, that these new provincial administrations will in fact have more power than the old provincial councils which are to be abolished?

[Van Wyk] Mr Robinson, one has to see the whole picture here. This is not a simple, single step. There is a whole process involved here. On the one hand, one has the local authorities and genuine attempts are being made--and I believe successfully--to hand over more power to these local authorities. Then there is the extension of local administration by the adding of new sources of income like regional services councils. There is also the whole massive process of handing over decisionmaking from the central government to the provinces and to the local authorities. So it is really a process, and one has to see it as a whole.

[Robinson] In the past, a particular member of the executive committee of the provincial government was responsible for local government. Now, what is going to happen in future to ensure liaison between the local authorities of whatever population group and the new provincial administration?

[Van Wyk] I am sorry, I missed the point of question.

[Robinson] The question is about liaison between the new provincial administrations and the local authorities. As you know, in the past there was a particular member of the executive committee responsible for local authorities. What will be the position in the future?

[Van Wyk] Well, as you know, local authorities, according to the constitution, are own affairs in principle. But there are also general aspects where the regional services councils will come into play. And at present, the system is not completely uniform for all the provinces. So in the new system, where one also has a new form of decisionmaking in the executive committee as well, a scheme will have to be evolved--call it a tradition, perhaps--which will perhaps differ from one province to another.

[Robinson] Doctor, one issue that is causing considerable concern at present is that the government is set on introducing a whole new system of local government which is going to be an integral part, and a necessary part, of the new dispensation as far as liaison between provincial administrations and the central government. But up to now it seems that there is tremendous opposition to the regional services councils, and that the black authorities who are supposed to be an essential part of these regional services councils are under great pressure. Is it then wise to introduce a new system of second

and third tier government at this stage, while this pressure and uncertainty exists?

[Van Wyk] I think that is precisely the reason why we should go ahead at this stage and try to build up the new system as strongly as possible. As you have said, these form the building blocks without which a healthy structure cannot be built in this country. And if we do not move in now in order to ensure that the existing problems are removed, then I believe we will make no progress. You have said the black local authorities are under great pressure. That is so. But we should ask ourselves why that is so. And one of the reasons, as far as I can see, if one looks back to what has happened, is the fact that there were insufficient funds available to these authorities, and they were not able to bring about a marked improvement in the quality of life of the inhabitants of those towns and cities. And it is through the admittedly unpopular new levies which will become payable that we are trying to bring about that improvement in the quality of life.

[Robinson] Doctor, in conclusion, it seems that Natal and KwaZulu are busy with their own option, which they are working on at present in Natal. Now, how is that system which they are developing in Natal going to fit in with the new provincial administrations?

[Van Wyk] The administrator of Natal and the chief minister of KwaZulu sent a request to the government for the establishment of a joint executive authority for those two regional governments, and the government has announced that their request is to be granted, and that therefore a joint executive body could be brought into being. And, if one looks at the geography of Natal and KwaZulu, then it becomes clear that one could not build even a road in either Natal or KwaZulu without there necessarily being close cooperation between the two. So it really boils down to a matter of the close cooperation for the purposes of healthy administration on a daily basis.

[Robinson] Dr Van Wyk, thank you very much for taking part in this program this evening. Unfortunately we cannot continue the discussion now, but we would like to return to this subject sometime again, before the new councils are established. For the moment, thank you.

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CSO: 3400/1704

SOUTH AFRICA

SOLIDARITY MP CRITICIZES TV COVERAGE OF INDIANS

MB131636 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1541 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] House of Delegates, 13 May, SAPA--When a "darkey" like the Chairman of the Ministers Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, spoke at the speech day of a private school it was news and the SABC should report it, Mr Pat Poovalingam (Sol [Solidarity] Reservoir Hills) said in the house today.

Speaking in the debate on the foreign affairs vote, he said Mr Rajbansi's speech yesterday had the "ring of truth" when he criticised the SATV's news coverage.

In the first place, the SABC had ignored Mr Rajbansi when he spoke at a private school recently.

"When a darkey speaks at the speech day of a private school, it is news, but the SABC ignored it. And when a darkey, a coolie boy, speaks in the white house of Assembly in support of a bill, it is news," he said.

Clearly, the SABC's management was at fault because the board of governors would not be involved in day-to-day operations of the service.

"If the SABC comes to parliament to ask for money, we in Solidarity will join with the majority party in refusing it."

The Indian population was 20 percent that of the Afrikaners, yet there was daily beaming of Afrikaans programmes on television.

Because the SATV showed hardly anything of other cultures, people thought all Indians were stereotypes, either waiters or shopkeepers.

"Let the people of the country get to know each other and let TV be a medium to educate them about each other," Mr Poovalingam said.

The Chairman of the Ministers Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said criticism in the house was not directed at ministers or at the SABC's board of governors. He appealed to the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, to consider greater coverage for Indian cultural affairs. "If you make a mockery of our culture, we will be upset," he said.

An advisory committee of Indian experts in languages, music, culture and the arts should be established in addition to a religious advisory committee.

Referring to his speech at Treverton College speech day recently, he said he had received a phone call afterwards from a SABC newsman. The newsman had asked him if he would stand in front of a camera and speak for "a few minutes." "He said he wanted his boss to think he had been at the speech day," Mr Rajbansi said.

Replying to the debate, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, said the feelings of members would be taken seriously and they would be able to put their case to a delegation of executives of the SABC.

It was likely that all groups felt they received too little exposure on TV.

Members should bear in mind that the SATV was market-oriented and too into account the cost-effect of programmes and their impact on listenership and advertising revenue.

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CSO: 3400/1704

SOUTH AFRICA

'ACTION WHITE NATAL' CLAIMS INDIAN, ZULU 'SUPPORT'

MB200719 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1929 GMT, 18 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 18 May, SAPA--There has been good response from blacks and Indians in Natal to the campaign by "Action White Natal--a group which aims at keeping Natal in white control and opposing the province's merger with Kwazulu, a spokesman for the group said in a statement to SAPA today.

"Much to the organisers' surprise the Indian and Zulu communities, apart from the whites, have come out in tremendous support for a separate white Natal," the group's executive secretary, Mr Philip Schutte, who was speaking from Newcastle, said in the statement.

He said there was also "overwhelming" response from whites in Natal to the Action White Natal meeting to be held in the Durban City Hall tomorrow.

"They (the Indians and Zulus) see a peaceful future in Natal provided it remains in white control without domination of one group by the other."

"The Indian community feels threatened by a black political domination, taking into account what has happened elsewhere in Africa. Black people feel that any system of power-sharing in Natal could lead to black domination, thus resulting in whites leaving Natal with consequent economic results, bringing chaos as happened in the rest of Africa," the statement said.

"As an example, they argue, that Natal without whites, especially the Afrikaner-orientated white, will eventually lead to hunger and strife. This line of thinking is also present with whites."

These findings emerged from a survey by the group, in which 120,000 questionnaires were distributed in Natal during the past 10 days, said the statement.

"The result is that since last Tuesday the replies have been streaming back to our post box and it's expected there will be a bigger response from tomorrow," Mr Schutte said.

He said the group was formed on 27 February because of unhappiness among whites over proposals for a unified Kwazulu-Natal.

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CSO: 3400/1793

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP LAUNCHES NEW CAMPAIGN TO COUNTER RIGHTWING FORCES

MB201203 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1132 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, 20 May, SAPA--A new Progressive Federal Party [PFP] campaign, which was also aimed at blacks, "the future constituency," was launched by the party's leader, Mr Colin Eglin, here today.

The campaign carried the slogan "There is a way to save SA," Mr Eglin said, and would start with the distribution of 230,000 pamphlets during the next month.

The main reason for the campaigns timing was the tremendous uncertainty and insecurity in the minds of voters "and more particularly among those who support the National Party."

"It is important that, when the rightwing forces make their move, there should be an opposite pull from democratic forces to give a lead and some real hope for a stable and secure future."

A critical point had been reached for the political leadership and he would have been quite happy for the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, or Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to have taken the initiative, Mr Eglin said.

The PFP campaign was based on three points:

--To state in specific and updated terms the main features of the policy under which the PFP planned to save South Africa;

--To clarify that the PFP occupied a central position in the country's political spectrum, rejecting extremist ideologies to both left and right; and

--To define more clearly the role of the PFP in speeding up the destruction of apartheid and its aim to play an important role in post-apartheid government.

Mr Eglin said the fundamental principle in his party policy was that of freedom of choice as opposed to the forced apartheid of the government.

"The party will also be reaching out to those who do not have a vote but who will have to be brought in at a future date."

The campaign would be based on posters, stickers and advertising bearing the slogan.

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CSO: 3400/1793

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

ASSOCOM ON NATIONAL COUNCIL--Johannesburg, 22 May, SAPA--ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce] believed the establishment of the envisaged national council provided a "positive interim framework within which to seek long-term political stability in South Africa by evolutionary means." In a statement today, ASSOCOM Chief Executive Mr Raymond Parsons said the success of the council would "greatly depend" upon the response to it by the black leadership across the political spectrum, "and upon the ultimate composition of the council itself." "It is essential that the proposed council should achieve credibility in the eyes of all communities, and that it assumes a meaningful role which distinguishes it from existing advisory structures," Mr Parsons said. "It is also important that all interest groups should take advantage of the fact that the bill has been published in draft form, and to make representations for any changes." "In view of the close interdependence between the future of the private enterprise system and constitutional developments, ASSOCOM trusts that a place will be found on the council for the private sector." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1437 GMT 22 May 86 MB] /12913

'NEGATIVE MIGRATION TREND'--Pretoria, 21 May, SAPA--South Africa's negative migration trend continued in January and February this year, when 1,044 more people left the country than immigrated, a Central Statistical Service survey released in Pretoria shows. In the same two-month period last year South Africa gained 2,554 residents. The number of foreign tourists also slumped, by 21.5 percent, in January and February this year compared with the same period last year, the survey shows. In February alone this year: --50,014 foreign visitors arrived in South Africa, and 48,165 left; --25,706 South African residents departed on foreign visits, and 24,254 returned; --604 people immigrated, and 1,130 emigrated--a loss of 526 residents. In February last year South Africa gained 1,007 residents. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1330 GMT 21 May 86 MB] /12913

EGLIN ON TRICAMERAL SYSTEM--Cape Town, 21 May, SAPA--The "monstrous tricameral constitutional system must be scrapped" to lead South Africa out of its present crisis, the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] leader, Mr Colin Eglin, said last night. Speaking at the PFP's nation-wide launch of the "save South Africa" campaign attended by 500 people in Sea Point, Mr Eglin said: "The government stumbles from one monumental blunder to another. A display of incompetence and ineptitude that simply boggles the mind." He outlined the government's latest moves to replace provincial councils with political

appointees and said: "South Africans are rapidly becoming the most under-represented and over-governed people this side of the Iron Curtain. "The government is the only growth industry in the country" whose costs the taxpayer was burdened with, he said. The PFP had a vital role to play, not just as an opposition, "but as part of an alternative government in the South Africa of tomorrow." Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point), who recently met the jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, said he left Mandela with "hope" for the future of South Africa. The ANC leader specifically saw his role as contributing towards creating a climate of peace, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0943 GMT 21 May 86 MB] /12913

BAN ON CAPE TIMES LIFTED--Johannesburg, May 7, SAPA--A 6-week ban on police news to the CAPE TIMES has been lifted by the commissioner of police, a spokesman for the National Press Union said tonight. He said a working arrangement--that the CAPE TIMES again have access to police information--was agreed to after the NPU/SAP Liaison Committee met in a special session in Pretoria yesterday. The meeting followed complaints that the agreement between the SAP and the NPU had been broken by both parties. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1829 GMT 7 May 86 MB] /8918

SURVEY SEES BUTHELEZI--Pretoria, May 2, SAPA--Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi is more popular with Pretoria's Afrikaans businessmen than President P.W. Botha, according to a survey by UNISA's [University of South Africa] school of business leadership. A total of 83 per cent of Afrikaans-speaking respondents rated the chief minister of Kwazulu a good leader compared to President Botha's 67 per cent. The survey was conducted in September last year. Among English-speaking respondents, 63 per cent rated President Botha and Chief Buthelezi as good. Former PFP [Progressive Federal Party] leader Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert received the highest rating from English-speaking respondents. --66 per cent. President Botha's drop in popularity "can almost certainly be ascribed to his Rubicon speech on August 15, 1985" the report said. Sixty-nine per cent of respondents were against the government negotiating unconditionally with the ANC, 15 per cent said perhaps and 16 per cent said. Yes. The difference in opinion between Afrikaans and English businessmen was not statistically significant, the report said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1617 GMT 2 May 86 MB] /8918

BONUS FOR NUM MEMBERS--Johannesburg, 12 May, SAPA--The National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] had won "significant" production bonuses for its members at Western Deep Levels Gold Mine, the union said in a statement to SAPA today. The statement said the scheme, negotiated with the mine's management, included a 27 percent increase on the production bonuses for all stopping production. In addition, bonuses of 75 percent were also gained for the development, tramming and vamping workers which will come into operation next month. The NUM said this was a major gain. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1708 GMT 12 May 86 MB] /12913

'NET LOSS OF IMMIGRANTS'--Parliament, 14 May, SAPA--South Africa recorded a net loss of immigrants during the second half of 1985, according to the National Manpower Commission. The net gain for the year was 5,883, compared to 20,243 in 1984, according to the commission's annual report tabled today. It said 17,284 people immigrated to South Africa and 11,401 emigrated last year, against 28,793 immigrants and 8,550 emigrants in 1984. A net gain of immigrants was recorded during the first six months of last year. In 1985,

the country recorded net gains of 60 engineers, 73 doctors and dentists and 43 teachers, compared with 647, 163, and 195 in 1984. There was a net loss of 12 accountants last year. Altogether 469 engineers, 70 doctors and dentists, 140 accountants and 145 teachers emigrated last year, against 305, 56, 100 and 146 in the previous year. A net gain of 2,938 people who were not economically active was recorded last year, with 6,530 emigrating, according to the report. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1411 GMT 14 May 86 MB] /12913

SECOND-TIER GOVERNMENT DISCUSSED--House of Assembly, 12 May, SAPA--South Africa needed a strengthening and not a weakening second-tier government, Mr Ray Swart (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Berea), said today. Speaking in committee on the constitutional development and planning vote, Mr Swart said what was needed was an extension and not an abolition of direct representation in the operation of second-tier government. "The government appears totally obsessed with group consideration and group representation in the proposals which it has in mind both for third-tier and second-tier government." The country had been lead to believe that provincial levels would be taken by a nominated executive--perhaps multi-racial--and it would appear that these institutions would have no legislative power. "I must ask how this system is going to operate in conjunction with the system of government operating in the existing national states because you will have a totally lopsided situation as between the powers of the national states and the powers and method of operation of the second-tier government as it affects whites, coloureds and Asians," Mr Swart said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1722 GMT 12 May 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/1704

SOUTH AFRICA

DANISH FIRMS REPORT PLANS ON CONTINUED BUSINESS INVOLVEMENT

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 3 May 86 sec 3 p 2

[Article by Erik Bendt Rasmussen]

[Text] Nilfisk closes down its marketing company, but the major Danish concerns are awaiting the fate of the regime and new Danish legislation. Medications should not become a political weapon, says Novo Industry, which provides 90 percent of diabetic South Africans with insulin.

The very large Danish concerns working in South Africa have no immediate plans to close down their enterprises. The vacuum cleaner factory Fisker & Nielsen--Nilfisk--has just stated that they will be closing down the marketing company of the enterprise. The reason is reduced sales. The liquidation will cost the company 1 million kroner.

Among the largest Danish concerns with companies and production in South Africa are Sophus Berendsen, Novo Industry, the East Asiatic Company and Lego. All of the concerns have their own firmly worded positions with regard to their continued presence in South Africa. In addition, business is not going so badly as to give reason for liquidation. Nilfik states that the pressure on the South African government from within as well as from the outside is the reason for the reduced sales.

The Danish parliament is in the process of preparing legislation concerning actual trade restrictions. The intention is for the new legislation to ban the operation of Danish-owned companies in South Africa. The bill is on its way to the second reading.

Sophus Berendsen has for many years been doing business in South Africa through the big subsidiary Rentokil, England. Hans Werdelin, managing director, says:

"We have no plans to close down the company in South Africa. The government of the country is in the process of being changed, and we therefore want to await developments and the legislation of the Danish parliament. It would be unfortunate for the inhabitants of the large urban areas if we closed down Rentokil, which fights rats, mice and insects, which spread disease. Last year, we sold a wood preservation enterprise to South African interests, but

that should not be interpreted as an indication that we are in the process of liquidating our interests. We have 500 employees, many of whom have been with us for several years, and we cannot simply fire these people. Many of our employees are black, and we treat them on an equal footing with the white population."

Hoping Medications Will be Excepted

Novo Industries has for many years been operating in South Africa and provides the majority of the country's diabetics with insulin. If Novo is to close down its enterprise in South Africa, South African diabetics will have to try other insulin products. Sonnich Fryland, director of Novo, says:

"We do not advocate apartheid, but using medicine in a political confrontation is wrong to diabetics. It has also been recognized internationally that the lack of medications to sick persons shall not be used as a political weapon. For it is a question of treatment of sick people who need insulin on a continuous basis. And since Novo has 90 percent of the market, we are obligated to continue. At any rate, until a Danish political decision has been made. I hope that medications will be excepted from the legislation since the legislative committee is working very seriously and has listened to us. An entirely different matter is that there is a Danish law prohibiting new investments in South Africa, and we are complying with that law."

The East Asiatic Company has for many years had trade relations with South Africa. Henning Hempel Sparsø, presiding, managing director, says:

"As long as the East Asiatic Company is welcome and appreciated in South Africa and no law prevents us from remaining in the country, we shall remain there. We are working on that basis since the East Asiatic Company is not involved in politics. The activities in South Africa of the East Asiatic Company are solely a question of the sales of graphic equipment, such as Heidelberg's printing machines. This activity is going well. There are also indications that the South African rand has been strengthened, and the trend of economic activities is slightly increasing.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

DANISH PARLIAMENT WEIGHING SHIPPING BAN--A total ban on the call of Danish ships at South African ports, if adopted by the Folketing, will mean a decline in freight earnings by many hundred million kroner. At the same time, Danish shipowners find that it would be an ineffective measure as long as there is no international agreement on a total international shipping boycott. It is 3-4 years since Danish shipping companies transported oil to South Africa. Danish ships call at South African ports at present in connection with coal, grain and citrus fruit shipments. Owing to the long-term contracts of ships, a charterer is not able to indicate in advance the names of the ports at which the ship will call. That is why a unilateral Danish boycott of South African ports will constitute a very serious limitation of the freedom of movement of Danish ships within the framework of such contracts. Danish ships will not be in a position to accept any return or partial cargoes and important exchanges of crews and bunker purchases will also be suspended. A Danish boycott will not have any effect on South African import and export as long as it stands alone, Danish shipowners state. Within the next few days, the Danish Shipowners' Association will approach the Foreign Policy Committee of the Folketing to draw its attention to these circumstances. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 3 May 86 sec 3 p 2] 7262

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